FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

Compound Concentrated Syrup of Sarsaparilla.

THIS article is prepared with great care by the Subscriber, and he warrants it equal to the best Preparations of the kind, and far superior to most of them. Price 50 cents per bottle.
S. J. HINSDALE, Druggist.
August 20, 1843. 69tf

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

ABOUT the 10th instant, a large, fine looking Yellow Tan Hound Dog, called PICTON. The owner will be thankful to learn where he is, and will pay liberally for returning him.
JOHN WADDILL, Jr.
August 21, 1843. 68-3w

Medical College of the State of South Carolina.

THE regular course of lectures in this institution will be resumed on the second Monday in November next.

Anatomy—by J. E. Holbrook, M. D.
Surgery—by E. Geddings, M. D.
Principles and Practice of Medicine—by S. Henry Dickson, M. D.
Physiology—by James Moultrie, M. D.
Materia Medica—by Henry R. Frost, M. D.
Obstetrics—by Thomas G. Prioleau, M. D.
Chemistry—by C. U. Shepard, M. D.

The School for Practical Anatomy has been re-established, and will be under the charge of Drs. Holbrook and Ogier.

Clinical Instruction at the Marine Hospital and Alms-House.

HENRY R. FROST, *Dean.*
August 7 67-6w

SPLENDID
LOTTERIES.
J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

40,000 Dollars!
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class No. 37, for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, September 9, 1843.
Fifteen Drawn Numbers.
SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$10,000	1 Prize of	$1,800
1 do	10,000	1 do	1,700
1 do	5,000	1 do	1,600
1 do	3,255	10 Prizes of	1,000
1 do	2,200	19 do	500
1 do	2,000	10 do	300
1 do	1,900	&c.	&c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificates of Packages of 26 whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto ditto 26 half ditto 65 00
Ditto ditto 26 quarter ditto 32 50

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class No. 38, for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, September 16, 1843.
PRIZES.

1 Prize of	$30,000	6 Prizes of	$1,500
1 do	10,000	100 do	1,000
1 do	5,000	110 do	360
1 do	2,367	&c.	&c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificates of Packages of 26 whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto ditto 26 half ditto 65 00
Ditto ditto 26 quarter ditto 32 50

GRAND SCHEME!
50,000 Dollars!! 25,000 Dollars!
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class No. 39, for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, September 23, 1843.
BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$50,000	1 Prize of	$2,425
1 do	25,000	50 Prizes of	1,000
1 do	15,000	100 do	500
1 do	10,000	63 do	400
1 do	5,000	63 do	200
1 do	3,000	63 do	150
&c.	&c.	&c.	

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.
Whole Tickets $15. Halves $7 50, Quarters $3 75, Eighths $1 87.
Certificates of Packages of 25 whole Tickets $200 00
Ditto ditto 25 half do 100 00
Ditto ditto 25 quarter do 50 00
Ditto ditto 25 eighth do 25 00

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class No. 50 for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, September 30, 1843.
Fourteen Drawn Ballots.

1 Prize of	$30,000	1 Prize of	$1,995
1 do	10,000	2 Prizes of	1,500
1 do	5,000	30 do	1,000
1 do	3,500	50 do	250
1 do	3,000	75 do	200
1 do	2,500	&c.	&c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificates of Packages of 26 whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto ditto 26 half ditto 65 00
Ditto ditto 26 quarter ditto 32 50

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J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*,
Washington City, D. C.
August 19, 1843. 68-td-pd
Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above.

TO PHYSICIANS.

TARTAR EMETIC, Quinine, English Calomel, Iodine, Sulph. Morphine, Veratrine, Ol. Croton, Strychnine, Opium, Hydriod Potash, Ipecac, Jalap, Rhei, assorted Vials, Sarsaparilla Root, Evans's Lancets, &c. &c., together with a complete assortment of Medicines, Chemicals and Pharmaceutical preparations, as Medicinal Syrups and Tinctures, Emp. Lytta, Blue Pill Mass, Dover's Powder, &c. &c. For sale by
SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, *Druggist.*
Nov. 22. 68-tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby warned not to trust my wife REBECCA on my account, as I am determined to pay no debt of her contracting; she having, without any just cause, deserted my bed and board. And I do further caution all persons, who may harbor the said Rebecca Mask, or give her employment, that I shall enforce my rights as a husband against them.
WILLIAM D. MASK.
Montgomery County, Aug. 18, 1843. 68-6w

MUSTARD SEED, Ground Mustard, Ginger Root, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, Russia Isinglass, Nutmegs, Cayenne Pepper, Essence Lemon, and Rose Water, for sale by
SAMUEL J. HINSDALE.
☞ A Superior article of LEMON SYRUP. Price 50 cts. per bottle. S. J. H.

Received by Steamer Fayetteville,
10 BBLS. Woolsey and Woolsey's Superfine Crushed and Pressed SUGAR,
4 boxes Loaf ditto,
10 hhds. P. R. Sugar,
10 boxes Stuart's Candy.
ALSO,
100 bundles prime Northern HAY,
5 bbls. Spirits Turpentine,
For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST.
May 25, 1843. 56-tf

SOUTHERN HARMONY.
A FRESH supply just received, and for sale by
E. J. HALE.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

THE ORIGINAL LOCOFOCOS.

The New Orleans Bee has the following paragraph:

The Philadelphia Forum appropriately reproduces a resolution adopted by a grand democratic meeting in Albany, N. Y. on the 29th August, 1837, and published in the Argus of that city. The resolution was offered and accepted in consequence of the movements of a portion of the Van Buren party in New York, who had seceded from their political brethren and set up for themselves, under the distinctive title of Locofocos.—They entertained and promulgated opinions which the Van Buren men of that day considered directly inimical to good order and sound political organization. They were the levellers and agrarians of the period—the hard money-men—the Bentonians. Against this faction the pure democracy of Albany fulminated the following anathema:—

Resolved, That no portion of the Republicans of this County or State, we trust, entertain feelings in common with the destructive views of that faction originating in the City of New York, known AS THE LOCOFOCOS, and of which we have a small number in this county; that we regard their doctrines and principles as utterly abhorrent to all principles of REPUBLICANISM, OF MORALITY, and of the good order of society, and at war with the safety of our civil and religious institutions, and that any attempt by ANY PARTY to court their favor or support, for any purpose whatever, we are satisfied would and SHOULD produce DEFEAT and DISGRACE.

We have a very distinct recollection of the rise of this faction. It was more bitterly denounced in the *Editorial* columns of the Argus than it is in this resolution. The Richmond Enquirer responded readily to the Argus, and pronounced its members (as well as we recollect its chaste and appropriate language) "the scum, the off-scourings, the riff-raff and the refuse of the Democracy." They were few and weak, and therefore not deemed entitled to much respect. But after acquiring some notoriety by breaking open flour stores, and giving proof that they held the balance of power in the city of New York, the silk-stocking Democracy treated them with all possible respect and consideration; and even went to the length of assuming their name, and adopting their principles.

The rise of this faction is not without a lesson of instruction. Very small in its beginning, and put under the ban as holding "doctrines utterly abhorrent of all principles of Republicanism, of morality and of the good order of society;" it has succeeded in converting those, who thus denounced it, and made its principles (thus abhorred) the leading principles of the great party of which then it constituted a mere minute particle. It succeeded by means which, unfortunately for the well-being of man, too often operate to produce similar results. Its members were ultra, violent and uncompromising. They appealed to the worst passions, and made converts from those who never had anything, or who, like Cataline, had squandered all they had—in sufficient numbers to make them of great consequence in a closely-contested political struggle. Yielding nothing themselves—the Democracy, who wanted their votes, yielded every thing to them. Their names and their principles were adopted in consideration of their most sweet voices, and the Democracy came forth in new habiliments.

This is only a prelude to what is to follow, and what has long been predicted must be the inevitable tendency of the Democratic Party. Only a portion of the Locofoco doctrines have yet been made the test of orthodoxy; others are in reserve,—such as the distribution of property and the abrogation of law—which will be brought forward at no distant day; and the Democracy will be compelled to embrace them, as they did the others; and these last extremes of radicalism and agrarianism will become the cardinal doctrines of the Pure Democracy.

Mr. John Jones says: "We do not like to be censorious, but we cannot help expressing our belief, that Gov. Polk lost his election in consequence of the dictatorial officiousness of the Globe, and *the visit of its Editor to Tennessee.*"

A premium was once offered for the best description, in English verse, of the first miracle of our Saviour. The writer of the following was the successful competitor:

'The conscious water saw its God, and blushed.'

Father Mathew has been very successful in administering the temperance pledge in England. At Liverpool alone he administered the pledge to 60,000 persons, and he was making arrangements at the last accounts to visit London.

MR. RANDOLPH AND A DUTCHMAN.

The New Mirror has some additional recollections of John Randolph, with the signature of H., from which we extract the following amusing anecdote. Randolph was in a packet-vessel bound for England, and among the passengers was a Dutchman whose address on one occasion had somewhat irritated Randolph, and led to a severe rebuke, which silenced the Dutchman for the time.

A few nights afterwards, a whist party was made up—the captain and Mr. Randolph against the Dutchman and one of our Yorkshire passengers. After the cards had been dealt, and each gentleman had examined his hand, the Dutchman cried out:

"I bet a guinea I get three tricks this time!"

"Done, Mr. ——!" exclaimed Randolph, instantaneously.

This alarmed his opponent, who had so often previously witnessed Randolph's good luck, and who, moreover, had a natural antipathy to losing his guineas; he therefore, re-examined his hand, and then said, in a subdued tone:

"Oh, stop! I spoke too fast, as I did not see. Eh! well, I will bet a guinea that I get two tricks!"

"Done, Mr. ——!" exclaimed Randolph, in an excited tone.

"Ah, no! What did I say? Let me look again. Oh! I made a mistake; but I will bet on one trick, anyhow."

"Done, Mr. ——!" exclaimed Randolph, for the third time; and now very much excited. His eyes sparkled; his lips were compressed; and he was evidently very angry. The Dutchman, however, either did not observe the change in his manner, or, if he did, his love of money conquered his fears; and, very composedly looking once more at his cards, he said quite coolly:

"What are trumps? Oh! spades, you say! That is bad. I forgot; and—I won't bet at all!"

By this time Randolph was in a fury; and before any of us could interpose, he rose from his chair, threw his cards on the table, fixed his eyes on Mr. ——, and said:

"Why, you lubberly fellow, do you know where you are? Is this the first time you ever played with gentlemen? Are you sure that you took a cabin passage? (Captain, where's his ticket?) You belong to the steerage, sir! You are out of place, sir!—Three times have you offered to bet, and three times have I taken it; and now you back out, sir!" Then, throwing down a guinea on the table, he continued: "I believe I owe you a few shillings, sir. Give me change this instant, sir, I will not remain another instant in your debt, sir.—Come, sir, the change; and then we shall be quits forever!"

Mr. —— was astounded. He opened his eyes, and replied:

"Why, Mr. Randolph, you make a great fuss about nothing. I cannot change your guinea all in a hurry; and, if you'll only listen to reason, I'll show you where—"

But Randolph cut him short, and in a very excited tone said:

"Give me change this moment, or, by heaven, you shall go ashore!" (We were then on the banks of Newfoundland.) "Yes, sir, you shall go ashore. I'll not remain in the same ship with you, sir. What, sir! to back out of a bet with a gentleman, and then defend your conduct! Go ashore, sir!"

Mr. ——, more and more confounded, exclaimed:

"Now, Mr. Randolph, what do you get into such a passion for? Only listen to reason, and I will show you where you are wrong. Only listen—"

Randolph cut him short again, in a perfect rage,

"Wrong, sir! Do you dare to tell me, John Randolph, of Roanoke, that I am wrong in a matter of honor! Wrong, sir, did you say! Take that!" And, suiting the action to the word, he thrust the candle into Mr. ——'s face, and then fell back on his seat quite exhausted.

All this passed in quicker time than I have taken to relate it. We were thunderstruck; but, before any of us could interfere, the deed was done, and Mr. —— quietly arose and left the cabin. The moment he was gone, Mr. Randolph said, in a mild tone:

"Gentlemen, I beg your pardon. You are gentlemen. You understand my feelings. My Virginia pride was aroused, and I could not restrain myself; but I am sorry if I have offended you, for I did not mean it."

He then went to his state-room.

Before we retired for the night, the captain said that he could not permit the recurrence of such an affair, and that he would have interfered had it not occurred so unexpectedly and so quickly; and we agreed that, next morning, I should see Mr. Randolph, while he saw Mr. ——.

Next day I took an opportunity of expostulating with Mr. Randolph, and told him that, situated as we were, without the power of "going ashore," but obliged to remain companions, we must make due allowances for each other's peculiarities, give and take jokes, and avoid all personal quarrels; that, at his time of life, and with his knowledge of the world, he was inexcusable in thus giving way to sudden passion, and acting like a boy just fresh from college; that Mr. —— could not have meant to insult him, and did not attach the same importance to the mode of betting that he did.

He heard me very patiently, and then replied:

"I believe you are right, sir. God forgive me for being passionate; but you know that I am like a hair trigger, and go off at half-cock. Mr. —— and myself must keep apart. We don't understand each other, sir. I shall not cross his path, if he will not cross mine; and you may tell him so, sir."

Meantime the captain had taken Mr. —— aside, and said to him:

"Mr. ——, I am sorry for what occurred last night, but permit me to say you are partly to blame yourself. You must have perceived that Mr. Randolph is in ill health and of a very irritable temperament, and that we have all made allowances for him, and humored his eccentricities; and I am surprised that you have not followed our example."

"Oh, captain!" exclaimed Mr. ——, interrupting him with a good-natured laugh, "don't make any fuss about it; I don't mind him at all. He is half cracked, and it's all a joke. He'll forget all about it before to-morrow."

The captain, delighted with the success of his mission, came to me and said:

"We need not give ourselves any more trouble about Mr. ——'s feelings; he bears it like a philosopher, and we shall have no fighting."

For three days no words passed between Mr. Randolph and Mr. ——; but in every other respect things went on as usual. On the fourth day, it so happened that, just as we were sitting down to dinner, the captain was suddenly called on deck. As he left the table, he said:

"Don't wait for me, gentlemen; but take the soup while it is hot. Mr. ——, may I trouble you to take my place?"

The Dutchman was in a "fix." Mr. Randolph, as a matter of respect, was always helped first but it was necessary to ask first whether he wished for any soup, as he did not always take it. Poor Mr. —— first looked at one side, and then at the other; at last, he made a low bow to Mr. R., and said:

"Mr. Randolph, shall I have the honor of helping you to some soup?"

"If you please, Mr. ——," replied Mr. Randolph, in the most affable tone.

The Dutchman's face brightened up; he became loquacious, and, after the soup was removed, he ventured to say, with another bow:

"Mr. Randolph, shall I have the very great honor of taking a glass of wine with you, sir?"

"With the greatest pleasure, Mr. ——," responded Mr. R. in great good humor.

Thus was the mighty quarrel healed; and day after day it was: "Mr. Randolph, do me the great honor of taking wine;" or, "Mr. ——, the pleasure of a glass of wine with you."

But it really seemed as if nothing could open the eyes of Mr. —— as to his true position, or rather false position, with Mr. Randolph; for one evening, when we were discussing some question of language, Mr. Randolph gave his opinion, which, happening to conflict with Mr. ——'s notions, he exclaimed:

"Oh, Mr. Randolph, that is all nonsense! You might as well say that High Dutch and Spanish is the same!"

Mr. Randolph looked astounded, and fixing his dark eye upon Mr. ——, said, in a very slow, distinct tone:

"Mr. ——, I really thought by this time you had discovered that it will not do for us to quarrel, sir."

This rebuff had the desired effect, and no more altercations took place between them. Indeed, they afterwards became more intimate, to our no small amusement; for when the rest of us were reading, or writing, or sleeping, and Mr. Randolph was at a loss for a listener, he would pin poor Mr. —— in a corner, and keep him for an hour or two listening to his reading of Greek poetry, of which Mr. —— did not understand one word, but the beauties of which Randolph pointed out to him! This happy state of peace and good-will continued thenceforth until our arrival in Liverpool, where the belligerents parted never to meet again. Two more dissimilar characters, having no feelings whatever in common, rarely come together in such close contact. H.

A LEAF FROM THE VOLUME OF LIFE.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

A few days since, on our way up Chestnut street, during one of those very stormy days which have of late been so prevalent, our attention was strongly attracted to a group on the side walk, whose violent gestures were also the admiration of sundry little boys, and of such passers as were braving a rain which poured in torrents. A man in ragged habiliments, having his hat slouched over his face, was doggedly replying to the expostulations of an aged dame, of very decayed exterior, whose bowed form, shabby dress, and haggard wrinkled countenance denoted one who had long buffeted with strong passions and many vicissitudes. The man's countenance bore marks of high intellectual qualities. The contour of the face—classical, dark, deep-set eyes, of much intensity of expression, overhung by thick black eyebrows, a mouth more voluptuous than energetic, and thick dark hair—indicated to our observation a manysided character, prone to much of good and evil, and likely to continue in either, as the bent was first formed. Three interesting looking children, two girls and a boy, completed the group. They bore such resemblance to the man that the bystanders at once pronounced them his children. The two girls seemed sensible of the shame of public exposure of the quarrels of their protector, and shrunk as much as possible from observation. The boy, being younger, played about the pavement, apparently indifferent as to the result of the altercation, being no doubt well accustomed to similar scenes. No umbrella protected these wanderers, and their thin garments were saturated with rain. The old crone was by no means sparing in her operation. She poured out a volley of words, to which the man, who we judged from his manner, was inebriated, made little answer, except a few incoherent mutterings. She at last seized him by the arm, and dragged him along the street, followed by the children, he making but little resistance.

Reader, this sight affected us almost to tears. We knew the persons of the parties. The man was once and is still noted as a poet of no mean abilities; the others were his mother and his children. Of excellent natural parts, fostered and improved by a careful education, he had in himself the power of becoming an eminent and respected citizen. But he wanted that strong moral sense, that determined principle, without which intellectual ability is of little avail in preserving the best parts of man's nature intact, in all the vicissitudes and temptations of life. A fondness for pleasure, for constant and lively sensation, led this man to seek the power of gratifying his tastes by means less studied than the hoped for end. He lost the respect of those with whom he associated, and then descending from one step of degradation to another, he has become the creature he is now—a common vagabond, a street drunkard.

How potent a warning to beware of the misuse of ability! Genius or great talents are dangerous possessions, unless tempered with prudence and guided by judgment. The Latin proverb says truly,

"Great wit to madness sure is near allied,
And thin partitions do their bounds divide."

A man with his eyes open meets with many such instructive lessons in his daily walks. From this book of life, he who reads with a willing spirit and an anxious desire to be taught, will gather unfailing wisdom. An incident, such as this we have noted, is pregnant with life-guiding suggestions. How it teaches us caution, lest we fall into error, since great abilities will not always save the possessor! How it enforces contentment in those who have but the common allotment of intellectual power, since extraordinary endowments bring with them extraordinary temptations! How it enjoins the proper use and enjoyment of what good lies within our reach with a cheerful and contented spirit, without desiring "this man's scope or that man's power;" for we know not what hidden sorrows, what seeds of horror, may lie concealed under these brilliant qualities that excite our envy.

We might follow this poor creature to the miserable shelter from the elements which he calls his home—might depict the tortures of disgrace and guilt, aggravated by the cutting reproaches of his mother, whose temper is by no means improved by a long series of hardships and privations; but the subject is one we feel no pleasure in dwelling upon. The imagination of the reader can supply the rest. If the lesson can be of any avail, its simple incidents are enough. They need no further enforcement from us.

Truth is stranger than Fiction.—One of those singular cases of individual history which sometimes antonish the mass, by their singularity and eccentricity, was related to us the other day by a friend of ours, in whom we have the most implicit confidence. The facts are as follows: Some seven years ago a gentleman died in Georgia, leaving a son about fourteen years old and property to the amount of about $20,000. The executor who had been a particular friend of the old man was about to place the boy at school, with the intention of giving him every opportunity of enjoying the benefits of a liberal education, when the boy suddenly disappeared, leaving it certain that he had gone off, but in what direction, why or for what purpose was unknown. The Guardian, wrote in every direction, begging his aquaintances to make inquiries and have a look out for him. But no trace of him whatever could be discovered. Seven years passed away and his fate still remained a mystery to his friends. A short time since, however, his Guardian heard from some person that he was seen within some short distance of Mobile in this State. Without the slightest delay, he started in pursuit of the young man, and found him in the neighborhood of the place where he had been seen. He was engaged there in cutting and hauling wood, had been engaged at that business for several years, and been a steamboat hand on the river between here and Mobile for three years. His Guardian found him with a face burnt and tanned with exposure to the sun and weather, and his hands hard from the effects of labor.

His Guardian told him that he must come home and take his property, for he could not continue to take charge of it any longer. He said he could not leave then, as the man for whom he had been working owed him fifty dollars. He was at last however persuaded to settle with his employer, by taking his note. When questioned as to his reasons for leaving home seven years before, he said he did not like to go to school. So during all that time he worked hard, away from home and among strangers, rather than go back, lest he should be sent to school. He knew, too, that he was worth property, yet never applied for one dollar of it. During his residence in the neighborhood of Mobile, he gained the reputation of a strictly sober, hard working, prudent and economical young man. Last week he passed through this place on his return to Georgia, where a snug property, which has been accumulating under the careful management of his honest and faithful Guardian awaits him. Our readers may depend upon the truth of what we write.
Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

The Cornfield.—Gov. Shelby, of Kentucky, has a hundred-acre field which will average one hundred bushels to the acre. It is planted four feet each way, with four stalks to the hill.

EXTRACTS FROM THE LONDON LETTERS OF THURLOW WEED.

Swearing out of Fashion.

Another thing struck me with surprise here. *Profane swearing has gone quite out of fashion.* I cannot speak for the nobility, because I have not reached their circle, but with all the other classes cursing and swearing is "honored in the breach" rather than "in the observance." Oaths and imprecations, so common in America, are not heard here, even among the watermen, cabmen, coalbearers, or scavengers. The language of blasphemy in its various "sliding scales" of enormity came as a part of our education from the mother country. Is it not reasonable to hope, therefore, that, among other English fashions adopted by Americans, our people will soon forbear to mingle the name of their Creator and Redeemer profanely either in their idle conversations or their excited controversies?

We trust this hint to his own countrymen may not be lost. It is thus followed up in the close of the same letter, when, after describing a review in Hyde Park, he adds these observations:

The review, as remarked before, called forth all sorts of people in vast numbers. But good order and good temper pervaded throughout. I mixed with the spectators, but did not, during the day, see any violation of the proprieties of life. The Park was thronged with highly respectable females, who walked among the plainest and roughest of the other sex without being shocked, as would, I am sorry to say, have been the case at an American review, by profane or obscene language. Indeed, during the whole day I neither saw nor heard any thing to offend the eye or the ear.

Plainness of dress and address the badge of high breeding.

Noblemen as a class here are distinguished as readily by the plainness of their dress as by the simplicity of their address. Were you to judge of rank by the cut and texture of the coat of the tie of the cravat, you would be sure to mistake the footman for the peer. The Duke of Wellington, Lord John Russell, Sir Robert Peel, though certainly not "out at the elbows," are, when seen in Parliament, quite plainly dressed gentlemen. But their footmen and valets adorn their persons with as much taste and as elaborately as the exquisites who are to be seen in American drawing and assembly rooms. And the consequential personages who stand in noblemen's halls to answer the bell are so redundantly decorated with lace, spangles, and powder, that they remind you of the Mock Duke in "Rule a Wife and Have a Wife." The "swell" genus is almost extinct here. There is occasionally an old beau who makes himself up of artificial hair, teeth, eyebrows, whiskers, calves, &c. after the manner of "Pelt," whom Lockhart immortalized in "Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk," and you sometimes meet a THING that owes its existence to its tailor, but they are rare, and belong, it is said, to Crockford or some other gaming-house proprietor. The moral of all this is, that we, instead of a new London rig all around, as was anticipated, wear our American made clothes.

Here is a fact related by an eastern correspondent, that raises Handy Andy's character for truth and veracity greatly in our estimation. It matches the best blunder recorded by that amusing narrator: "Not many days since, a little child, two years old, the son of a poor Irish widow, lay in the middle of a new road, kicking up a dust, and roasting in the sun. Presently came along an Irish teamster, who in the most deliberate and careless manner walked his team over the little fellow, and crushed him to death. Some dozen or twenty Irish shanties were in full view of the catastrophe; and as might be expected, there was a rush and an ullulloo from a hundred women at once. While some took up the dead body, others shouted after the teamster, who, apparently unconcerned, was making slowly off. They forced him back to the scene of the catastrophe, where they did not hesitate to accuse him of having caused it purposely. Pat of course denied it strenuously, declaring that he did not see the child, and was therefore wholly blameless. But with a hundred fierce eyes glaring upon him at once, and fifty tongues hissing in his ear, he became confused, began to waver, and finally gave up the point entirely, probably as a peace-offering to his tormentors: "Thrue, thrue, Mistress Conolly," said he to one of them, while he scratched his head sorrowfully, 'I *did* see the boy lying there, 'pon my word; *but I thought he was asleep!*' This, Mr. C., is a positive fact."

Other People's Business.—A foreign journal relates the following anecdote as illustrative of the character of the surly English and the dull German. In a coffee-room an Englishman was standing with his back too close to the stove, and a German kept close to him, puffing the unsavory fumes of his cigar into his face. The Englishman remonstrated but the quiet German kept puffing away as if he had not heard the Englishman's voice. At last the Englishman showed a fighting disposition, and maintained that no man had a right to puff smoke out of his mouth into another man's face, and that smoking ought to be confined to smoking places. The heavy German, with all the slowness and gravity of his nation, coolly replied in the worst of English, "Ya, ya, Sir John Bull, what right have you to complain to make of de smell of my smoke, when your one coat have bin burn and make big smell for ten minutes, and I nothing say to you?" The Englishman, to his great discomfiture, found that his coat, or rather cloak, was shrivelled and burnt up to his waist by the German stove.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM MR. CLAY.

In the Chambersburg Whig of Thursday we find a letter, eloquent and strong, from the "Chambersburg Clay Club" to the Hon. Henry Clay, with his letter in reply. The committee introduce with the following passage a graphic sketch of the progress of misrule in the country for a long period past:

"Why is it, sir, that with a Constitution of government so admirably adapted to human welfare—with resources so multiplied and exuberant—enterprise so vigorous—means of intercourse so rapid and commodious, and literature so cheap and abundant, we are not now as formerly a prosperous and happy nation—proud of our retrospect and exulting in the promise of the future? Why is it that all the great branches of our national industry are in a state of prostration or ruin? Our soil and climate have undergone no change for the worse; our machinery for abridging labor and perfecting its product has not deteriorated; our active population has lost nothing in point of energy and skill. Whence is it then that our prosperity has been thrown into abeyance, that the capitalist finds no outlet for his means, and the laborer remains without employment?"

The length of the Committee's letter forbids its insertion entire. It is written with great force and spirit. Mr. Clay replies as follows.

ASHLAND, July 25, 1843.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the communication which, in behalf of the Clay Club of Chambersburg, you addressed to me, informing me of the organization of that association, and of its determination to co-operate with similar institutions and our Whig fellow-citizens generally in disseminating and establishing sound principles of government in the United States. You are also pleased, gentlemen, at the instance of the Club, to request my acquiescence in the various nominations which have been made of me for the office of Chief Magistrate of the United States. I hope the success of the exertions of the Club in the propagation and establishment of correct principles may be commensurate with its laudable and patriotic aims. And I tender it my cordial thanks and grateful acknowledgments for the friendly sentiments and wishes which it entertains towards myself. I am infinitely obliged to my fellow-citizens for the numerous testimonies of their confidence and attachment in manifesting their desire that I should fill the highest office in their gift; and whatever may be the final result, my heart will ever be animated by feelings of the liveliest gratitude. The time has not yet arrived I think, when I ought to decide whether I shall give my consent or not to the use of my name as a candidate for the office of President of the United States. When it does, I shall give to all the considerations which should influence my judgment full weight, and, among them, the friendly wishes of the Clay Club of Chambersburg.

I concur with you, gentlemen, generally, in the retrospect which you have presented of the administration of public affairs during late years, and in the measures of policy which ought to guide it. If we are not utterly deceived in the theory of free government, the people of the United States ought all along to have been and should now be the happiest and most prosperous people upon the earth; but our condition has been, and continues to be, far otherwise. It is impossible to contemplate the administration of the Government during nearly the last fifteen years without feelings of the deepest regret and bitterest mortification. That long period has been marked by relentless proscription, similar in spirit, if not attended with the same effusion of blood, as that which is recorded in Roman history to have been perpetrated by Marius and Sylla; by reckless experiments and the overthrow of valuable institutions; by the destruction of the best currency in the world, and consequent derangement in all the business of society; by extensive and scandalous peculation on the part of public functionaries; by extravagant and profligate expenditure of the public money; by attempts to subvert the long-cherished policy of the country under which it had eminently flourished and prospered; by relaxation in the respect and authority due to the law and Constition; by widespread and alarming demoralization; by a fearful growth and corrupt use of the power of the Executive branch of Government; and, finally, by a degree of perfidy in the head of that branch, of which no equal example can be found in this or any other country, in this or any other age. At the commencement of the administration of the present acting Chief Magistrate the leaders of our political opponents, with a few honorable exceptions, assiduously courted and caressed him; flattering and praising him for his violation of the just expectations of a confiding people. They marched up in solid column, arm in arm, along Pennsylvania avenue to the Presidential mansion, to thank and congratulate him for exercising a royal prerogative to defeat the wishes and hopes of the people. Men, under the abused name of Democrats, loudly exulted in the failure of a measure demanded by the urgent wants and voice, and essential to the promotion of the interests of the people; exulted in the perverse and corrupt will of one man overruling the will of a large majority of the nation! In the dispensations of an all-wise Providence retributive justice is sure to come sooner or later. The acting President, so much wooed by political leaders in the beginning of his administration, now, as its end approaches, in his turn, and very much to their annoyance, exercises all his blandishments upon their party. Nor is their danger or regrets diminished by the fact that, whilst their instruments of seduction were honeyed words, his are the lucrative offices of Government.

The great political event of 1840 had an object far more elevated and important than that of a mere change in the high functionaries of the nation. It was to bring about a radical improvement in public policy. And what, after that event, was the manly, liberal, and patriotic course which the defeated party should have pursued! It was to have cheerfully acquiesced in the will of the People, proclaimed by an unexampled and overwhelming majority. They should have said: "The people disapprove of our system. They require a sound currency of uniform value. They are opposed to the Sub-Treasury. They demand a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among all the States. They insist upon an honest and economical administration of their public affairs. They are opposed to the encroachments of the Executive department, and require salutary restraints upon its power. We shall continue, by free discussion and fair arguments, to recommend our measures, and to expose those of our political opponents; but they are entitled to a fair trial of their system of policy, and we will make no factious opposition, nor throw any unreasonable obstacles in their way. Above all, we scorn to employ any arts to seduce from the path of his duty the man who has reached his elevated station, in spite of our strenuous exertions against him, by the confidence which they generously reposed in his honor and fidelity." How far the leaders of the other party have conformed to this upright and straight-forward course past and daily passing events sufficiently testify. They prove that the acting President and the party which has assumed the name Democratic without the least color of title to it, are now completely identified, closely united, one and indivisible. If, in the sequel, they should find him an inconvenient associate, they have nobody but themselves to reproach.

The last war with Great Britain taught the patriotic lesson that, during a contest with a foreign Power, it is the duty of all parties cordially to unite and to give our arms the greatest possible effect and vigor, and that any party which violates that principle is sure to lose the public confidence. Our experience in a season of peace will, I trust, inculcate another important lesson, that treachery and perfidy are alike detestable at all times, and will demonstrate still more clearly that invaluable but too often neglected truth in public affairs, that honesty is the best policy.

It is painful even to gaze on the picture of the administration of the General Government which I have faithfully sketched. It would have been happy for the people of the United States if it were a mere fancy piece to survey. But their long, general, and intense embarrassments have unfortunately too severely assured them of its actual reality. It would have been a much more agreeable task to me to portray the purity, disinterestedness, honor, probity, and fidelity of all in the charge of our public concerns; wisdom of their measures, and the consequent general prosperity of the country. But we now know the nature, extent, and causes of the public disorders, and, what is no less important, their remedy. That remedy is in the hands of the people. Under other forms of Government, where public spirit is not entirely crushed by arbitrary power, the people would long since have sought redress by violent and convulsive means. It is our peculiar good fortune to have in the ballot-box a remedy which supersedes a necessity of resorting to them, and which is quite as efficacious, and more certain as well as more peaceful, than the use of the bayonet. And it affords me inexpressible pleasure to say to you, that it is my firm belief, from all the signs of the times, from all the causes now in operation, and from all the information which I derive from every quarter of the Union, that a great and glorious deliverance awaits us; and that the People will in 1844 nobly vindicate their rights, and manifest anew their capacity for self-government by a triumph more brilliant, more decisive, and I hope more auspicious than that of 1840. That accomplished, most of the views of public policy which you suggest will I trust be enforced, and we shall once more behold our country honored and respected abroad, beloved and prosperous at home, and steadily advancing in the path which leads to greatness and grandeur.

I am, with high respect, your friend and obedient servant.

H. CLAY.

Messrs. Sam'l Seibert, Thomas J. Early, Jas. Colhoun, and Geo. A. Madeira.

The Post Office Establishment.—The progress of this branch of the public service is illustrative of the rapid growth of the country and the extension of the resources of our people—their means of communication, intelligence, the advancement of population, and the settlement of the different sections of the Union. The following table will show this progress:

Years.	*Receipts.*	*Expenditures.*	*No. miles.*
1790	$37.935	$32.140	7.375
1795	160 620	117.843	1,799 720
1800	280.504	213 994	3,057 964
1805	421.373	377.367	4,250.000
1810	551 684	475.969	4.691 000
1815	1,043.065	748.121	5.001,000
1820	1,111.927	1.160.926	8 800.000
1825	1,307.525	1,229.043	10,634 680
1830	1,919 300	1,959 109	14.500.000
1835	2,993.556	2,763.041	25,869 486
1840	4,379,313	4.627,716	34,996,525

Thus, from the small beginning of 7,375 miles of annual mail carriage, and an expenditure of $40,000, has this arisen to be one of the most useful and important Departments of our Government, requiring the agency of about 14,000 postmasters and their clerks, 3,000 contractors, besides a large number connected with the Department in various ways. To carry on the complicated machinery of the General Post Office, in all its minute details, without confusion, requires system, method, and business talents of the highest order, foresight, capacity, and an attention to the business of the Department unceasing and unremitting.

Curious Facts.—Two curious philosophical facts are stated on the authority of the foreman of the Ropewalk in the Navy Yard at Charlestown. One is, that if you heat tar, such as they use for their cables, to 100 degrees above boiling heat, you may dip your hand in it with the greatest impunity, and they are in the constant habit of doing so. The other is, that the leather straps coming from the engine and working the machinery are highly charged with electricity. By standing upon a non-conducting body, and holding the fingers on the straps pretty close, you become charged with the electric fluid, and can give out sparks as from the electrifying machine.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

"THE DRUNKEN CAMPAIGN."

This is the usual epithet applied by the defeated Loco Focos to the glorious struggle of 1840, which resulted in the overthrow of Mr. Van Buren, and the triumphant election of Gen. Harrison. While we have no disposition to quarrel with that party for misrepresenting the cause of the Whig triumph in 1840, we protest against the opprobrious and false charge, that it was either a drunken or riotous one. Why should we find fault with the Trollopes, Dickenses, and other foreign writers, who delight to hold our country up to the ridicule of the world, and who attempt to bring into discredit popular elections and Democratic Governments, when we find the charge reiterated in the Loco Foco prints, that the great moral and political revolution of 1840 was brought about by the use of "British Gold," and the intoxicating influence of "hard cider." Yet these charges are made now, and daily, by men who profess to have the most profound regard for the morals and intelligence of the people. When uttered in the heat of the party contest, there was a little palliation for this libel upon popular suffrage: but now, when the occasion for the reiteration of the calumny is gone by, mere wantonness alone is the only apology which can be given for its use.

If it were true, that by the use of intoxicating liquors, a party and an Administration could be overturned, it would be a strong argument, stronger than any presented by Tory writers in the old world, against universal suffrage, and the morality and intelligence of our people. But the charge is false. There is not a word of truth in it. Never was there a more moral and sublime spectable presented to the gaze of mankind, than that of 1840. The well known story of CINCINNATUS was more than rivalled in that of the "FARMER OF NORTH BEND." The masses who came together in 1840, as if moved by some powerful and hidden agent, were moral masses. There was a sublimity in the cause which brought them together. It was the outpouring of the free spirits of the people. The great popular heart of the Nation was moved, and it overwhelmed whatever stood in its way. The same sentiments influenced the people, and impelled them to action, as that felt when visiting the battle grounds of the Revolution. Call it what we may—it was none other than the sentiment of PATRIOTISM. Who is there, that entered into the campaign of 1840 and became imbued with its spirit, that does not feel proud of the part he took?

The Loco Focos may continue to call it "a drunken campaign," and shout it until echo repeats the sound. The spirit which moved the men of that day, is not dead—it but sleeps. The day is fast approaching, when it will come forth and show its power. Under another, but not less glorious leader, the field will be fought and won. Heaven grant that its results may be more lasting to our country and to mankind.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

In a powerful article published in the Jonesborough Whig, is a synopsis of Mr. Calhoun's course, which we think is worth preserving, and we therefore clip and present it below. We advise the reader to save it, as it will be a valuable reference, in case Mr. C. should obtain the nomination of the Loco Foco National Convention:

Without further remarks, however, we present the "CROW-NOLOGY" of John Catiline Calhoun, which we have made out from authentic documents and the records of the country. Examine it, Democrats, and answer the question, will you go for it?

1816. On motion of Mr. Calhoun, a resolution was amended so as to receive the notes of banks in payment of public dues.
1838. Mr. Calhoun declared it to be *unconstitutional* to receive bank notes in payment of public dues.
1816. A National Bank bill introduced.
1834. Proposed to extend the charter twelve years.
1837. Believes a National Bank dangerous and unconstitutional.
1816. Advocates the "American System" —violent Tariff and Internal Improvement man.
1828. He is opposed to the same.
1832. He declares the Tariff unconstitutional, and resorts to nullification.
1836. Dec. 30, according to the Globe, he tries to set up his "old hobby, the American System," on its legs again.
1840. Expresses bitter hostility to the "American System," even in its remnant.
1828. Strong friend of Gen. Jackson.
1834. Violent enemy of Gen. Jackson and Martin Van Buren, and acts with the Whigs in opposition.
1835. Rejoices at a Harrison victory in Maryland—writes the Whigs a letter from Fort Hill, denouncing the administration of Jackson, and looked with "alarm" upon all his measures!
1837. Takes a position to "hold his allies in check, and cover his enemy," because Whig victories were not likely to inure to his personal benefit.
1829. Gives his casting vote as Vice President for Mr. Kendall as Fourth Auditor.
1832. Calls Mr. Kendall very hard names.
1832. "Counter-marches" and Nullifies.
1831-2. Gave his casting vote as Vice President to recall Mr. Van Buren from England.
1837. Horrified by his election to the Presidency. [illegible] scorned to be present at the [illegible]guration. The Globe said th[illegible] of C[illegible] was not seen on [illegible] occas[illegible].
1838. "Struck [illegible] an idea," and swears allegiance to Mr. Van Buren.
1837. Sept. 1st. Started to Washington, anti-Sub-Treasury and opposed to a repeal of the distribution act.
1837. Sept. In Washington, new light, a new man—in favor of the Sub-Treasury, voted to repeal distribution act.
1832-7. Denounced by the Globe, as a conspirator against the liberties of his country, and designated "Catiline."
" " Denounces the Globe as "mendacious and filthy, vile and prostitute," and its partisans as rogues and royalists.
1839. Tells his friends that they must support the Globe, and gives it his influence to obtain the public printing.
1840. "Officially" pronounced by the Globe as something equivalent to A PATRIOT.
1840. Jan. 1st. Embraces both Mr. Van Buren and the editor of the Globe, and soon after announces in the Senate a Coalition between himself and them.
1834. Makes a speech in the Senate denouncing a National Convention, as a "*new and polluted organization*," composed of "*office-holders and corrupt partizans*," got up for the purpose of "*counterfeiting the voice of the People!*"
1843. Goes for a National Convention to be holden in Baltimore, in May, 1844, and his own State in Convention, was the first in the Union to appoint Delegates, putting their great leader in nomination for the Presidency!

THE TARIFF—ANALAGOUS CASE.

The Sciota Gazette gives a conversation with an intelligent Polish gentleman—one of the exiled patriots—on the subject of the Tariff. His language was decided and remarkable, as he said:

"Sir, the Tariff is the *element of life* to this country. Your prosperity, your independence, your national existence, depend upon regulating your imports from abroad, by a Tariff formed with a view to protecting and encouraging your agriculture and manufactures at home. 'Twill never do for the people of one sovereign to keep their workshops on the soil of another government. We had a fair test of these things," he continued, "in Poland. Napoleon introduced the Tariff in his famous 'continental system.' All English goods were rigorously debarred. After the downfall of the Corsican, the Autocrat, foreseeing the benefit to inure from it, continued the Tariff. Since the days of Peter the Great, Russia has flourished by the very dint of her *home policy*.

"Well, the restriction went hard with us for three or four years, for we had to *begin* every thing. But necessity *has* laws, and they are often good ones. Our people and artizans went to work; mills and manufactories were erected; sheep were introduced from abroad; mechanics of unsurpassed skill came from England and France, and found ready employment; fields that were wastes or pleasure grounds were planted, and became productive; every principle of industry was developed; and the result was that in eight years after the first institution of the Tariff we had *better* and *cheaper woollens* and *cottons*, better wagons and carriages, better agricultural implements, and better every thing we wanted to use or wear, except the finest and costliest cutlery, than we had before the Emperor's Tariff edict, and all at much lower prices! Sir, (he emphatically concluded,) had it not been for the Polish Tariff, the Russian soldiery would have reached the citadel of Warsaw, at the termination of our last contest with them, much sooner than they did; for, I tell you, a *good, stiff Tariff* teaches the citizens of a country to rely upon their own energies, inspires the national body with confidence in its own resources—and if you husband these, you will fill the national coffers."

Such, too, has been our American experience with the protective principle. The domestic industry of the country was early encouraged and developed by it, and is this moment realizing its benefits. No measure of any age or country ever more completely realized the expectations of its advocates than the Tariff of 1842. The benefits expected were, 1st, the revival of the depressed manufactures of the country; 2d, the turning of the balance of trade in our favor; 3d, the importation of specie; 4th, the reduction of foreign goods and the use of our own. All these results have already occurred, and not only occurred, but are the theme of praise by some of those who have been opposed to the measure itself.

Newark Daily.

Editorial Life in Georgia.—An Editor in Columbus having been assailed by a cotemporary, replies as follows:

Who edits the Jeffersonian? At its head stands a name once notorious in these "Muscogee diggings." But can it be the veritable *Billy Cline*, that used to stagger about the sidewalks, with about ten honest quarts of the corn-burnt under his jacket? Is it possible that this moral gem, who was every night kicked out of a kitchen and every day *nosed* about the streets by the swine, can be our present assailant? That beautiful boy Billy that figured hereabouts, sometimes beating an amiable and innocent wife, and at others seeking by fraud and finally obtaining by villainy, a divorce from this innocent and unoffending woman, we had thought was long since gone to his last account, or lodged safely in the State prison. Are we mistaken? If so, and the editor turns out to be the same knock-kneed, gizzard-footed, beef-headed—*he had some other prominent personal beauty*, what was it? We pledge him our honest word to have but little to do with him? Did you expect, Billy, that we would enter the arena and wage a personal warfare of words with you? Don't you suppose that we have caught *skunks* enough to know, that a man who fights a polecat will smell none of the sweetest? We tell you plainly, Billy Cline, if you are the same scamp that was hereabouts a few years since, that you must hunt some other customer to lift you to respectability. This deponent can't—and that is not all—he won't.

Elective Franchise in France.—According to the laws of France as they now exist, no man can vote at a political election until he is 25 years of age, nor be elected a deputy until he is 30.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

WHIGGERY DEAD IN "GALLANT LITTLE MOORE."

Mr. E. J. Hale: With fear and trembling I hasten to announce to you the sudden and unexpected death of Whiggery in Moore. Most lamentable to be told, in excruciating pain the "critter" suddenly cut out this evening! It died of listening to nonsense for the space of three or four hours without intermission. But to the facts:—The Locos of Moore, some 30 or 40 with the bell-wether being present, held a mass meeting this evening in the town of Carthage, at which business of thrilling importance was transacted, as will more fully appear on reference to a brief, respectful, and classic preamble and resolutions then and there unanimously adopted. The head, the foot, the soul of Democracy in Moore, being present, alias the *Pope* of Democracy, repeated *his* hereabout well known three-hour speech, with an extra flourish by way of appendix, heaping the agonies on the poor Whigs for allowing to Mrs. Harrison the salary of her husband, and decently burying their late lamented President. Every thing was done decently and in order. Martin—the man Van—the Simon-pure of Democracy himself, was twice or thrice recommended as the most suitable man for Candidate for the next Presidency, "for the reason that," in the opinion of the Democrats of Moore, "we the people," in 1840, by our suffrages, manifested our abiding confidence in the integrity of the said Martin, and in *his* ability and fitness to preside over our destinies. Michael Hoke of Lincoln, a Calhoun Democrat and *a gentleman*, was recommended as the next Candidate for Governor of N. Carolina, "for the reason that," although Van Burenism must characterise the head of this mighty *Union*, Calhounism may answer as a head and representative of small affairs as is the "Old North State." Inform the Editor of the Carolinian the Democrats of Moore *can write*. Tell him to leave a whole page of his valuable journal clear of stumps and runners for the aforesaid Preamble and Resolutions. For yourself, I would advise you to prepare a *long pole*, with which you may stir up the Moore Democratic Preamble and Resolutions; and in your next Observer take such notice of them as their brevity, their language, their wisdom, and their political character demand. OLD MOORE.

September 2, 1843.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

A VISIT TO THE TEMPLES OF HISTORY AND POETRY.

A pleasant thing it is to have always by your side a good Genius to warn and instruct in the paths of virtue and knowledge; to take you gently by the hand and lead you to scenes, whose contemplation fills the soul with what is good and lovely and great. The good Genius is a companion, whose silver tones never tire; the more you strive to please him, the more you please yourself; surely then the height of happiness must be love between the soul and its guardian angel.

In company with my good Angel, I set out on a visit to the Temples of History and Poetry. The Temple of History was situated on a commanding hill, with an Observatory from which distant prospects might be seen over the world. There, it was reported, the Genius of History had frequently been seen with a telescope, scanning events with a close, philosophic eye, and marking the results of her deep thought on iron tablets. As I approached, with other travellers, drawn from mere curiosity, a fine opportunity was afforded of observing the outlines of the Temple. It was built of marble white as alabaster;—all the five orders of Grecian style were here united in graceful harmony; while a simplicity, not too severe, was the spirit of the whole. In front was the Historic Porch, known to fame; at the one end stood Painting, with a pencil and pallet in her hand, and a mask hanging at her neck; at the other reclined Sculpture, on fragments of statues. None but the good Genius could have guided my steps through the mystic maze which wound up to the Temple. The laurel and the palm tree bloomed on all sides, while the walks were strewn with leaves and medallions of the olden time.

I entered the Temple of History, and before me I saw the Genius herself, seated on a throne. A loose flowing robe was wrapped around her, adorned with historic needlework. Her brow was contracted, and she seemed intent upon the books before her. I observed that she wrote with a ruddy fluid, and that if she would engrave on her brazen tablets, she seized her poignard for the purpose. Over her hung a crimson canopy, embroidered with tassels of the laurel and the palm. Occasionally, as if in aid of memory, the Genius looked into the Glass which reflected the past, while with stern grace she brushed away the phantoms of mist which would have obscured her vision. She seemed often to be in the midst of the heat of battle, for her eyes flashed with fierce emotion. Once, in her ardor, she snatched a clarion and blew a blast so loud and shrill, that the Temple echoed with thunder;—suddenly there appeared winged genii from the Temple of Truth close by, who caught up the rolls of History, sprinkled them with oil of cedar, and stamped them with the signet of immortality.

I had time now to observe a row of bright spirits who seemed to hang upon the looks of the Genius of the Temple, and to catch the inspiration which she breathed. I inquired of my good Angel, who always kept by my side, who these were.

"There stands Tacitus," he replied, "rapt in the gloomy ardor of his devotion. By his side, stands Theucydides, the stern painter of disease and death. Next, Herodotus, majestic in simplicity. There, among others, is the Ciceronian Livy; the sententious Sallust also. The sceptres they bear, and the coronals which encircle their brows, are the gift of the Genius of History. She awards to each according to their merit." "Where are kept the works of these immortal historians?" I asked. "In the Temple of Truth," answered the Genius. "Truth shall last when the pillars of Nature shall have fallen, and eternity shall be the crown of all her works."

We now directed our course towards the Temple of Poetry. It was shaded [illegible] branches of the oak and ivy. On all [illegible] were bowers and verdant plots, set off [illegible] trees bearing golden fruit. A golden sand[illegible] stream meandered close by, on whose bank[illegible] were sporting fairy Naiads, while oth[illegible] pushed off from the shore in their light shal[illegible]lops. Swans were plying their oary feet on the silver wave, and admiring their glossy plumage. The Temple itself was beautifully resplendent. On its portals I could see the forms of the Muses entwined in the graceful dance, and their brows ornamented with chaplets of flowers. I saw Apollo touching the strings of his lyre, and the Eagle on the sceptre of Jove lulled to sleep by its sweet sounds, with flagging wing and nodding head. I saw the Islands of the Oceanides. There also was the flight of Dædalus, represented to the life, and the mazy errors of the Labyrinth. Here too was the unfinished picture of Icarus; twice had his father attempted to carve his mournful death, gold, and twice had his paternal hands fallen powerless by his side.

Admiring these wonderful masterpieces of art, I came at length within the Temple. The Genius of Poetry sat on a cloud-throne encircled by Iris. She was clothed in [illegible] ments, shadowy as the morning cloud, and spangled with innumerable stars. A golden diadem surrounded her head, which rested on a silver urn from which she drew her prophecies written on leaves. Her eye, in a rolling phrenzy, glanced from earth to heaven—from heaven to earth. Once an aged blind man approached her, and kneeling down, prayed that she would restore vision to his sightless eyes. The Genius smiled and touched his mouth with her wand. Whereupon the old man of "Scio's isle" broke out into such a strain of poetic rhapsody, and sung so wildly of battles and heroes, that he seemed to have gone heavenly instead of earthly vision. I observed another blind old Bard, dressed in Highland costume, whose harp hung upon his withered arm. This blind Bard, my guide assured me, was a brother-spirit of the other old man. Age, called by himself "dark and unlovely," was upon him—Melody gave utterance to his grief—"Thou lookest in thy beauty from the clouds, O sun, and laughest at the storm; but to Ossian thou lookest in vain; for he beholds thy beams no more; whether thy yellow hair flows on the Eastern clouds or thou trembles at the gates of the West. But thou art perhaps like me for a season, and thy years will have an end. Thou shalt sleep in thy clouds, careless of the voice of the morning." And the old man was comforted by his song. In the midst of the Temple welled forth the fount sacred to the Nine. I saw a Poet returning from the sacred waters, and he sang of the wanderings of Æneas in sublimest strains; another addressed his harp in rapture as "the ornament of Apollo, acceptable at the banquet of Supreme Jupiter, sweet solace of trouble;" and with that, he twanged the strings with his skilful thumb, and produced such heavenly sweetness of sound, that the Genius of Poetry turned upon him and smiled! There were many bright spirits which attended inseparably upon the Genius of the Temple. One was called Fancy—its wings were dyed in the "morning beauties' deepest red," and its plumes tipped with azure, green and gold. Another was named Genius, a spirit of eagle eye—creation stooped beneath his wand.

My attention was now drawn to the graphic pictures on the interior of the walls. First, in her horrid dungeon, as described by the Poet,* the Demon of Jealousy stood up to view—a baleful monster, in the midst of vipers and hideous reptiles. Anxiety, suspicion, vengeance, despair, and a look of fierce passion, cloud her face.† Chimeras seize upon and torment her spirit; she starts; she imagines that she hears mysterious noises, and pursues vain phantoms. To quench her burning thirst she drinks out of a cup of brass a poison composed of her sweat and tears. Her quivering lips breathe homicide, and, in lieu of her victim of whom she is in search, she strikes herself with a poignard, forgetting that she is immortal. My eyes gladly retreated from the House of Envy to gaze upon more delightful scenes. There was a Shepherd, reclining under the cover of a wide-spreading beech tree, practising some woodland lay on a slender reed. There, amid rivers and sacred founts, he enjoyed the cool breeze; his happy flock were sporting around him; on one side of him was a hedge thick-set with wild flowers and enlivened by the busy hum of bees; on another, at the foot of a high rock, the merry vine-dresser was singing aloud to the air, and the hoarse wood-pigeon cooed responsive from the aërial elm. And in the distance, the sun was approaching the horizon—the shadows fell from the mountains, and the smoke ascended from the neighboring villages. On another part of the wall, might be seen, 'mid the gloom and pomp of groves, the melancholy swain, crossed in love. He is breathing his rude complaints to the woods and mountains. In another scene, the love-sick swain, inspired with hope, weaves a love garland for his mistress; he gathers lilies and the violet; he plucks the narcissus and the sweet-smelling anise, and interweaves the soft hyacinth and saffron-colored marigold. Again: two Shepherds are reclining on the mossy bank, vieing with each other in skill on their rustic pipes. A third stands by as Judge. The one sounds in praise of his true Love: the other quivers with eagerness to snatch the prize from his rival.

Such were some of the thousand beautiful landscapes which adorned the walls of the Temple of Poetry. The pastoral Poets were studying them with profound attention, while others contemplated the more heroic and tragical scenes. All seemed inspired with harmony and peace—

Nature's true sons, the friends of man and truth!
Whose song sublimely sweet, serenely gay,
Amused my childhood and informed my youth:
O let your spirit still my bosom soothe—
Inspire my dreams and my wild wand'rings guide;
Your voice each rugged path of life can smooth;
For well I know, wherever ye reside,
There harmony and peace and innocence abide.

JUNIUS.

March 1839.

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* Ovid: Domus Invidiæ.
† See the French of Chateaubriand.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

DIALECTIC HALL, Sept. 2, 1843.

A communication having been made to the Dialectic Society, at a Regular Meeting held on Friday evening the 1st of September, 1843, of the death of John Baptist Smith, of Granville County, lately one of its most zealous members: A Committee was appointed to draft Resolutions, at once expressive of the grief felt by the Society for its own loss, and of deep sympathy in the bereavement suffered by his relatives.

In pursuance of the melancholy duty assigned them, the Committee reported the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Dialectic Society has heard, with feelings of the most poignant sorrow, of the death of our beloved fellow-member, JOHN BAPTIST SMITH.

Resolved, That although suffering much, on account of its own loss, the Society would most sincerely condole with the relatives of its late member, on account of the premature death of a mutual friend and brother.

Resolved, That the members of the Society, in testimony of their respect and admiration for the character of the deceased, will wear the usual badge of mourning for 30 days.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be furnished by the Secretary of the Society to his nearest relatives.

Resolved, That these Resolutions be sent to the Raleigh Standard, Salisbury Watchman, Oxford Mercury, and Fayetteville Observer, with a request for their publication.

WALTER LEAK STEELE,
SAML FIELD PHILLIPS,
JOHN BALLANFANT, } *Committee.*

SUPREME COURT.

The following Opinions have been delivered by this Tribunal, since our last notice:

Ruffin, C. J. in Redman *v.* Green from Iredell, dismissing the bill. Also, in Hudgins *v.* White from Chowan, declaring the plaintiff entitled to redeem. Also, in State *v.* Tilley, from Guilford, declaring that there is no error in the record. Also, in McClure *v.* Bencini, in Equity from Rowan, declaring that so much of the decree as continued the order of sequestration is erroneous. Also, in Franklin *v.* Roberts, in Equity from Surry, directing the bill to be dismissed. Also, in Attorney General *v.* Cape Fear Navigation Company, in Equity from Wake.

Daniel, J. in Smith *v.* Beaty, from Lincoln, declaring the order erroneous. Also, in Rhodes *v.* Chevis, from Lincoln, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Moore *v.* Reid, in Equity from Rockingham, directing the bill to be dismissed.

Gaston, J. in Lindsay *v.* Goble, in Equity from Iredell, dismissing the bill. Also, in Waddy *v.* Johnston from Warren, reversing the judgment below. Also, in Slade *v.* Washburn, from Rutherford, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Henderson *v.* Henderson, in Equity, from Caswell, directing an inquiry. Also, in Tomlinson *v.* Blackwelder in Equity from Iredell, directing the injunction to be dissolved. Also, in Hauser *v.* Lehman, in Equity from Stokes, directing a decree for plaintiff.

Raleigh Register.

Death by Lightning.—On Wednesday the 27th inst. several neighbors were collected together, and were occupied in removing a fence to turn a road, near Mr. Oliver Kimbrell's on the west side of Haw River, when a thunder shower came up. It had begun to drop rain, and the hands were about to retire to the house, when a flash of lightning descended upon Mr. Kimbrell Harris, killing him instantly. The crown of his hat was considerably torn, but no mark was found on any part of his body, or any other portion of his clothing. Mr. Newlin and one or two others were prostrated by the shock, but suffered no injury. Mr. Harris was about thirty years of age, and has left a wife and four children.

On the Monday preceding, four head of cattle, standing under a tree, were killed by a stroke of lightning, in the neighborhood of the residence of John Holt, esq., on the west side of Haw River, in this county.

Hillsborough Recorder.

A Democratic sample!—One of the Democratic members elect to the next Congress, from Indiana, is Robert Dale Owen. A correspondent of the Augusta Chronicle gives the following notice of Mr. Owen's virtues and pedigree:

Mr. Owen's *democracy* is not to be questioned. He is the man who has openly advocated the most odious agrarian doctrines; who has devoted all his energies in carrying out the principles of his father and Miss FANNY WRIGHT; who squandered his substance in attempting to establish a "community of property" at New Harmony, Indiana; who jointly with Fanny Wright, issued a paper at Boston, called the "Free Press," which was wholly devoted to the "march of mind," the "age of improvement," the "rights of man," and the "*pride of skin*;" who reviled christianity; who scoffed at religion, and contemned the institution of marriage. He is no doubt a full blooded democrat "and a quarter over." He has been rewarded by a seat in the councils of the nation! Crow, Mr. Guieu, said 'twas the old cock crows, let the young ones learn." O tempora! O mores!

John Wentworth, commonly called *Long John*, (being the tallest man in Illinois,) who is elected to Congress by five hundred majority in the Chicago district, had a good many obstacles to contend with. Among others, was a letter received in Vermillion county, purporting to come from the Democratic Committee of Chicago, announcing Wentworth's death; and stating that, in consequence of this melancholy event, it had been determined to vote for R. Murphy as the Democratic candidate. Other obstacles grew out of the matrimonial relation. In a Democrat of the 16th instant, John says: "We lost about two hundred votes for Congress because we were an old bachelor; and the only wonder is that we did not lose more on this account. But the cruelty of the whole matter is, that, whilst some were opposing us because we were unmarried, others were because they believed the story that we were in the habit of whipping our wife."

Here is a *utilitarian* paragraph which we find in the Bangor Whig:—

"If common salt be put into water, when washing cabbages or greens preparatory to cooking them, the snails, slugs, worms, &c., will come out and sink to the bottom, so that they need not be boiled with the vegetables. It is impossible to wash them out, except cabbages be taken to pieces, and people generally like to have the vegetables served up whole.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 6, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

In our account of the Celebration of the 23d, lengthy as it was, some few Toasts were omitted, in consequence of not being handed in in time. Below will be found such as have come to hand:

By Arch'd McDonald.—The fair donors of our Flag:

The glittering flag that o'er us shines
Is lit with stars of kindred light;
And blended wave in glowing lines
Those stripes that speak a nation's might.

By Capt. A. McLean, 2d V. P.—The memory of Capt. John Winslow: Romulus was the founder of Rome, but Cicero averted the conspiracy of Cataline, and saved the city. Columbus was the discoverer of America, but Washington achieved her Independence, and saved us from British oppression; so, while we turn with becoming reverence, to the name of Robert Adam, as the first Captain of our Corps, to the name of Captain John Winslow belongs the honor of, and to him our gratitude is due for, saving the Company from dissolution.

By Maj. Henry McLean.—The old Independent Company: As they say in Eastern lands, "May it survive a thousand years, and may its shadow never be less." And may its members, as heretofore, so in all future time, be celebrated, as were the troubadours of old, for being

"Alike for fight or feast prepared,
Battle and banquet both they shared."

By Robt. Cochran.—The citizen soldier: in peace the good citizen—in war the good soldier.

In connection with the above, we learn that a resolution was passed by the Independent Company on the 23d, requesting a copy of Mr. Winslow's Oration for publication. We are glad of this; for, embodying as it does, a correct history of the Company from its formation to the present time, (as far as could be collected,) it will be a valuable acquisition to the Company, as well as useful and entertaining to our citizens.

RHODE ISLAND.—The Election for Members of Congress took place in this State on Tuesday of last week. From the following paragraph from the Providence Journal, it will be seen that the Law and Order Candidates are elected by increased majorities over the Dorr faction:—

"*The Election.*—We have again to record a triumph of the laws—to announce a victory of the Rhode Island party over the last desperate effort of Dorrism. Henry Y. Cranston and Elisha R. Potter are elected by majorities even greater than the triumphant vote which swept the State last April. We have gained every where. With less of party machinery than we ever knew in a contested election, we have gained a victory which would have been glorious after any amount of effort. This election confirms still stronger the lasting triumph of law and order in Rhode Island.

"Our returns from the Eastern district are complete, and show a majority for Cranston of 1,503. From the Western district we have returns from but four towns. In every one Potter gains handsomely, and his majority will be increased over that of April."

Mr. Potter's majority in the Western District is 1,096; so that the Law and Order majority in the State is about 2,600.

Mr. Cranston is a Whig. Mr. Potter is said to be a Van Buren Democrat, but will support Clay in preference to Calhoun.

MISTAKES OF EDITORS.—We find the following *news* in the N. Y. Tribune:

"*North Carolina.*—The vote for Congress in the 1st District is, for Gen. Edmund Deberry 2,043; Geo. C. Mendenhall 1,850—Gen. Deberry re-elected by 193 votes. Both candidates Whig."

The Editors are in for blunders. Mr. Clingman is the Representative from the *First* District, and *Mr.* Deberry from the *Fourth*. As to the latter being a *General*, we never heard of it before. The Tribune, we suppose, takes it for granted that all public men in the South have military titles, and through courtesy to Mr. D., has given him the highest it could think of.

The Wilmington Chronicle has some very good and true remarks in regard to preparing agricultural products for market.—We think the hint a good one, and if our farmers would pay more attention to these things, they would doubtless be able to effect sales more readily, as well as to get better prices for their products. Speaking of the manner of putting up bacon, lard, butter, flour, &c., the Chronicle says:—

"The sightly, clean appearance of such things especially as are designed for the use of the table, gives them a real value in the estimation of the purchaser over similar things which are dirty, and carelessly handled. Now let any one look at the style in which flour, butter, lard, and other products of the farm, are sent to this market from the interior of the State, and compare it with that in which we receive those articles from the Northern States and elsewhere. The millers of North Carolina send their flour to market in clumsily-made, rough-hooped, weather-beaten looking barrels.—We get the up-country butter and lard, generally, in black, greasy, inconvenient sized kegs, usually with one head loose, and the contents covered with a dirty piece of cloth; and, if of butter, a few handfuls of literally *ground* salt are sprinkled over to keep the air out; often too the butter is ill made, juicy, and exhibiting nearly all the primitive colors. It is nauseating to the view. See how differently others manage these things. The Northern flour is packed in bright, well-made barrels, that it is a pleasure to look at. They are the proper representatives of the golden wheat field, and have labelled on their face, *good bread within*. In the like alluring form other edibles received from the North are put up. Butter, lard, beef, cheese, buckwheat, &c. &c., all are in nice, clean packages, carrying with them to your table an agreeable association to add to their good qualities. Is this nothing? A man may be neither an epicure nor a gormand to think it a great deal.

"The disadvantages that the producers in this State of the articles spoken of labor under need not to be. No State, as is well known, can turn out wheat of better quality than North Carolina. None can better manufacture it into flour. In no State are there better grazing lands than in our Western counties, where the valuable products of the dairy might be furnished of a quality that would compare with any. Our bacon and lard are held in high esteem every where. There is requisite therefore but care and skill in preparing the articles for market. All the extra labor bestowed upon them in this way would be amply repaid by better prices and increased demand."

"TYLER VICTORIES."—The Hon. Levi Lincoln has been removed from the office of Collector of Port of Boston and Charlestown, and Robert Rantoul, Jr. appointed in his place.

The Keeper of the Dutch Island Light House, (Rhode Island,) Mr. Dennis, has been turned out to make room for a brother of the Dorrite candidate for Congress. The father of Mr. Dennis, now 95 years of age, is represented by the Providence Journal as a veteran, who fought through the whole War of Independence. He commanded a brig at the time of the destruction of the Tea in Boston Harbor; and being in London when he heard of it, immediately threw up his commission, and returned home, to enter the service of his country. He is now entirely dependent on his son.

DUELS.—A fatal duel was fought at New Orleans on the 19th ult. between J. Heusten, Esq., Editor of the Baton Rouge Gazette, and Alcee Labranche, Member of Congress elect from Louisiana. The circumstances which led to the meeting were in consequence of an editorial published in the Gazette, which Mr. Labranche considered personally offensive. The two individuals were personally unknown to each other, until the evening of the 17th, when by accident they met at the St. Charles Hotel. Some person accompanying Labranche pointed out Heusten as being the Editor of the Baton Rouge Gazette. Labranche immediately walked up to him—inquired his name, and being answered, gave his own name. At which Heusten, without thinking probably there was any cause of enmity between them, tendered his hand in friendship. Labranche, instead of reciprocating the overture, raised his cane, and struck H. in the face. Further conflict between the parties at the time was prevented; but a challenge immediately followed, which of course gave to Labranche the choice of weapons, time, distance, &c. The challenge was accepted, and the parties fought at the distance of 40 paces, with double-barrelled shot guns loaded with ball. Three shots were exchanged without effect, and at the fourth fire, Heusten received the ball of his antagonist in the left side near the lower rib, which passed through the abdomen and out near the spine. He fell without firing his piece, and at half past 11 o'clock the same evening, expired.

Another duel, it is said, took place the same afternoon, between Mr. Jos. Dyer and Mr. Labranche, in which the former received nineteen wounds and the latter three, none of which were mortal.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) Register of the 16th instant, in placing the name of Henry Clay at the head of its editorial column as its candidate for the next Presidency, thus speaks:

"Up goes the flag of gallant HARRY OF THE WEST to our mast head to-day, there to remain until, as we fondly trust, victory shall be written upon its folds, and until the united voices of a nation of enlightened freemen have proclaimed the noble Kentuckian to be the country's choice for the first office in their gift. Our preference for Mr. Clay is and has long been well known—we have been at no pains to conceal it, and have only refrained from elevating his honored name to the top of our columns from a desire that one campaign should be closed before another was commenced. Now, however, the struggle of our State canvass is over—the triumph has been achieved—the conquest is won—and we are once more prepared to put our shoulders to the wheel, and to enter upon the great Presidential contest before us. In that contest the Whigs of the United States look to Henry Clay, of Kentucky, as their leader—the Whigs of Tennessee desire no other captain—he is their first, their last, and their only choice: under his banner they will again rally as one man—for him they will fight, and with him they *can*, they MUST, they most surely WILL conquer."

Tammany Hall for Van Buren.—The New York Tribune says: "The result of the balloting at Tammany Hall on Tuesday evening was the choice of 9 Van Buren and 4 Calhoun delegates to the State Convention. They were chosen after the usual manner, each ward sending in the name of its candidate, and four being drawn from the list. Resolutions were passed (35 to 15) in favor of Van Buren."

The Richmond Enquirer frankly acknowledges that "the Republican (Loco Foco) party is *in too delicate a position*, for us (the Enquirer) to break loose into a war of retorts and recriminations"!!

Blue, Black and Brown.—We learn that a Democratic meeting was held at Yanceyville on Friday the 4th instant, *the day after the Congressional election*, by which Martin Van Buren, who was beaten *Blue* at the last Presidential election, and Richard M. Johnson, who is known to have an inordinate propensity for *Black*, were nominated as candidates for the first and second offices in the gift of the American people. The meeting was addressed *at length*, by Mr. Bedford *Brown*.

Well, we are glad that the Democracy of Caswell have "*shown their hands*," although they refused to do so until the State election had been held. Their proceedings remind us of "Love's Labor Lost," for their *many colored* party is destined to an inglorious defeat. We shall beat their candidates, Blue, Black, and Brown.

Danville Reporter.

The Saratoga Sentinel of 28th says, the number of arrivals at that place from the 20th to the 27th instant inclusive was 1677. The arrivals by private conveyances exceeded 700. It adds, "there are now full 3000 strangers here, with the prospect of large additions, rather than a decrease in numbers."

Lard Oil.—From apparently well-authenticated statements published in the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald of August 21, it appears that the experiment of burning lard oil, the manufacture of Messrs. Brayton & Co. of Cleveland, in the lighthouse at that port, has been made, and it has proved eminently successful. It is said to be established by this experiment that lard oil can be furnished on the North or Northwestern frontier cheaper than sperm oil; and that, taking the same number of lamps and filling each with an equal quantity of lard and sperm oil, the lard oil lamps give the clearest and brightest light and consume a less quantity, and the sperm oil lamps require more trimming than the lard oil lamps to keep up the same proportion of light.

Daniel Boon.—The Louisville Advertiser says: "Some weeks since an acquaintance of ours made an excursion through what is known as the Poplar Levee, some three miles south of this city, in quest of woodcock. Being fatigued and thirsty, he sat down by the side of a small spring that bubbled from the roots of a beech; and whilst enjoying the shady refreshment detected, at some thirty feet from his seat, the dim outline of letters on a beech tree, barely discernible at the distance he was from them. Approaching the tree, and carefully removing the moss which covered the inscription, he found the full name of the old forester Daniel Boone carved in large and rude characters about the date 1774. The tree was some four feet in circumference, and the letters, after their trenches were clear of mould, distinct at the distance of fifty paces. This is the only memorial of old Boone we have ever heard of as extant in this region, and from the evidences of antiquity that surround it, no doubt can be entertained of its being the genuine work of the solitary autographist."

A Frank Confession.—Dr. Barthiez, a French physician, who effected many wonderful cures, had not faith in his profession. He said that physicians were like blind men with sticks, with which they struck at the patient and his disease, and so much the better for the patient if they hit the malady instead of himself.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Sept. 2, Steamer Henrietta, with Boat Post Boy in tow, with Fall Goods for Hall & Johnson, C. J. Orrell, C. T. Haigh & Son, Boon & Breece, Daniel Johnson, P. Taylor, Peleg Pearce, J. D. Starr, Cook & Troy, B. Rose, G. & H. McMillan, John Brown, Williams & Lutterloh, G. W. Davis, C. P. Mallet, William McIntyre, and John Crow, of this place; and for A. S. Harvey, Ellis & Martin, T. J. Bonner, H. Stanly, S. Pfohl, E. Huffil, J. C. Jacobson, Washington Mining Co, Rev. Wm. Green, R. W. Fuller, J. P. Covington, Richmond Manufacturing Co., Murchison, Reid & Co., F. Frieze, T. Linback, Guinn & Hickerson, T. H. McRorie, R. Faw, J. Maxwell, and H. McNeill, of the interior.

Also, on same day, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Goods for W. E. Kirkpatrick, J. H. & J. Martine, J. M. Beasley, Z. Burroughs, J. R. Gee, Rockfish Co., C. P. Mallett, Capt. Bradford, Gardner & McKethan, P. P. Johnson & Co., H. & E. J. Lilly, A. W. Steele, J. D. Starr, E. J. Hale, and T. S. Lutterloh, of this place; and for M. Brown, T. C. Pfohl, Pophels & Church, E. Boner, J. H. Hays, Salisbury Co., J. Lindsay, J. & W. Murphy, and Rufus Reid, of the interior.

DEPARTED, Sept. 4, Steamer Henrietta, with Cotton Yarns, Domestics, Wax, &c. &c., for Beaver Creek Co., Rockfish Co., C. P. Mallett, and others.

Also, yesterday morning, Steamer Cotton Plant.

☞ River in pretty fair boating order.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

August 28.—Schrs. Republic from Havana, Tioga from New York, David Rogers from Philadelphia.
29.—Schr. C. E. Thorn from New York.

CLEARANCES.

August 24.—Schrs. Illinois from Philadelphia, North Carolina from do., Sterling from New York.
29.—Brig Dirigo from Barbadoes.

NEW GOODS.

WE have just received from New York and Philadelphia, our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HATS, SHOES, AND GROCERIES,

Which we will sell at the lowest market price.
PETER P. JOHNSON & CO.
September 5, 1843. 70-6w

G. & H. McMILLAN

HAVE just received from N[illegible] York, a general assortment of FALL AN[illegible]NTER

DRY GO[illegible]S,

Among which a[illegible] Superfine [illegible]oths and Cassimeres; English and Domestic Prints; Linens, Lawns, and Diapers, plain black and blue-black Silks; blue-black figured do.; Kentucky Jeans; Jaconet and Cambric Muslins; Muslin Edging and Inserting; thread Edging; Florence, Braid and Shell Bonnets; Misses do.; 20 cases Hats; 2,300 pairs Shoes, assorted; with many other goods.
September 6, 1843. 70-4w

Job Printing of all kinds,
Neatly executed at this Office.

MARRIED,

In Raleigh, on the 17th ult., by the Rev. S. D. Bumpass, Mr. WILLIAM McLEOD to Miss MARTHA ANN VAUGHAN.

In Salisbury, on the 27th ultimo, by the Rev. Stephen Frontis, Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERS to Miss LAURA BROWN, daughter of Michael Brown, Esq.

DIED,

Departed this life, on the 26th ult., after a protracted illness of several months, Miss CHRISTIANA SHAW, of this place. Miss Shaw was, for more than twenty years, a member in the communion of the Presbyterian Church of this place; and the general tenor of her life corresponded with the sacredness of her profession. Her habits were retiring and unassuming, equally removed from ostentation, on the one hand, or the affectation of extraordinary sanctity, on the other, but marked by honest plainness, and christian simplicity. Her last illness, which was attended with much bodily suffering, she bore with exemplary patience, and resignation to the divine will; and repeatedly expressed an humble confidence in the merits of her Redeemer, and her willingness to depart, and to be with Christ, in his Heavenly Kingdom. In a word, she lived beloved, and died lamented, by all her acquaintances.

Communicated.

On the 26th ult., on board the Steamboat Rochester, on her passage from Troy to New York, EDWARD J. ECCLES, aged 16 years, youngest son of John D. Eccles, Esq. of this town.

[*Communicated.*]

"I weep for Adonais—he is dead!
Dust to the dust!" but the pure soul shall flow
Back to the glorious fountain whence it came,
A portion of the Eternal, which must glow
Through time and change, unquenchably the same."

Shelley's Adonais.

A wail is floating on the air,
And tears are falling fast,
For a gentle Spirit, bright and fair,
Away from Earth has passed.
Our sky has lost another star,
Another hope has fled,
And one we fondly loved, afar
Is slumbering with the dead.

Adown the Hudson's buoyant tide,
Bearing him towards his home,
The steamer proud the waves did ride,
And glided through the foam.
Alas! his distant home no more
Shall greet his kindling sight;
Ere yet the bark had reached the shore
His Spirit winged its flight!

Weep on! ye mourners, for the fate
Of this sweet, faded flower:
Sigh on! ye hearts all desolate,
That feel the chastner's power:—
And though in vain must flow each tear,
Though fate yields not to sighs,
For one so loved, so sweet, so dear,
Unchecked be sorrow's sighs.

Oh! long for him our hearts shall grieve,
Oh! many a tear shall flow,
For harshly does his doom bereave
All who his virtues know—
All whom his gentleness e'er charmed,
So free from craft and guile;
And those whose breasts hath love, he warmed
By his endearing smile.

EDWARD, farewell! our souls to thine
Were linked by many a tie,
And though those bonds thou did'st untwine
To flee beyond the sky—
Thy memory shall be cherished here,
Within our heart of hearts,
While virtue to our souls is dear—
'Till life's last ray departs.

In Asheborough, Randolph county, on the 27th ult., HENRY LEE, son of Dr. B. H. Whitney, aged one year and eight days.

As the sweet flow'r that scents the morn,
But withers in the rising day;
Thus lovely was this infant's dawn,
Thus swiftly fled its life away. [*Com.*

In Charlotte, on the 26th ult., JAMES McGILVARY, infant son of Mr. Alex. Bethune, aged 2 months and 18 days.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—SEPT. 6.

Brandy, peach,	40	a 45	Lead, bar,	5	a 6
Ditto, apple,	35	a 40	Mackerel, hf bl. No. 1,	$7	
Bacon,	9	a 10	Molasses,	23	a 28
Beeswax,	25	a 27	Oats,		30
Butter,	10	a 15	Oil, Linseed,	75	a 80
Bale Rope,	8	a 10	Nails, cut,	5½	a 6
Coffee,	9	a 10	Powder, keg,		$6½
Cotton,	5½	a 6¾	Rags,		2½
Cotton Bag'ng,		20	Sugar, brown,	8	a 10
Corn,	45	a 50	Lump,		14
Copperas,	3	a 3¼	Loaf,	15	a 18
Candles, F. F.	13½	a 14	Salt,	50	a 60
Flour, new,	$4¼	a $4½	Sack,	$2¼	a $2½
Feathers,	20	a 25	Tallow,	7	a 7½
Flaxseed,	80	a 90	Tin, box,		12½
Hides, green,	4	a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	2	a 2½
dry,		10	Wheat,	75	a 80
Iron,	4½	a 5	Whiskey,	28	a 30
Lard,	5	a 6	Wool,	12½	a 15
Lime,	$1⅛	a $2 00			

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 7 cts. pr. yd
30 inch do. (heavy,) 6 ditto.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10, 13½, 14, 15 and 16

REMARKS.—No change to notice in any article except Bacon, which has advanced, and sales are made at 9 a 10. Cotton is in demand at 6 a 6½; very little in market for several days. A fair supply of Flour coming in; sells at 4¼ a 4¾.

WILMINGTON MARKET—August 30.

Steam Mill Lumber 10 00 a 13 00; River Lumber, Wide Boards 4 00 a 4 50; Flooring 6 75 a 7 00; Timber 4 50 a 5 50; Staves, W. O. rough, 10 00 a 11 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 6 00 a 7 00; Shingles 1 50 a 4 00; Corn 50 a 60; Salt, coarse, 25 a 28; Rice 2 50 a 2 75.

Naval Stores.—There were sales of Turpentine on Saturday at 1 95, and this week at 1 90; we quote at latter, the last sale. Tar comes in sparingly; 1 20 the last parcel arrived sold at.

Timber, Lumber, &c.—Timber is in steady demand at 4½ to 5½, and usually brings cash. Two rafts of flooring boards brought 7 dls. this week. Nothing to report in any other kind of lumber.

Bacon.—A dull market at the present moment; small sales only.

Corn.—None afloat; store stocks considerably reduced; 50 to 60 cents mark the going rates.

Some lots fresh beat rice have been sold at 2½.

Chronicle.

CHERAW MARKET—August 29.

Bacon 7; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 11½ a 14; Cotton 4½ a 6½; Corn 50 a 55; Flour 4 50 a 4 62½; Feathers 25 a 30; Iron 5 a 6½; Lime 3 a 3½; Molasses 35 a 37½; Nails, cut, 6½ a 8.

At New York, Upland Cotton 6 to 8½; sales large and market firm. North Carolina Wheat 99 cts. to $1 02 cts.

At Charleston, Cotton 5½ to 7½.

At New Orleans, Cotton 4¾ to 10,—extremes.

At Augusta, Cotton 5¼ to 7 cts. extremes; principal sales 6 to 6¾.

FOR SALE,

L[illegible]ON PORTER.
[illegible]s and fine old Port WINE,
[illegible]n Wines,
[illegible]yson Tea,
[illegible]ls Calcined Plaster.

J. HUSKE & SON.
[illegible]er 1, 1843. 70tf

PERFUMERY, &c.

FRE[illegible] Essences, for the handkerchief, Co[illegible]ne Water, Tooth Brushes, Toilet Powder, Pearl P[illegible]der, Otto of Rose, old Brown Windsor Soap, an[illegible] Anodyne Shaving Cream, Pink Saucers, Ice Cream, Indelible Ink, &c. &c., for sale by

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.
Sept. 5, 1843. 70tf

H. & E. J. LILLY

ARE now receiving a Fresh Supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, among which may be found the following articles, viz:—

30 pieces fine and common blue, black, green, mixed and drab Cloths,
76 ps. Cassimeres, Sattinets and Kentucky Jeans,
51 ps. black and colored French and English Merinos,
16 ps. blk and col'd Alpacas, some very pretty,
900 ps. English, French and American Prints,
240 ps. Bleached Shirtings,
80 ps. Tickings and Drillings,
60 ps. scarlet, white, green and yellow Flannels,
50 ps. Padding, Canvass and Buckram,
115 ps. Muslins and Cambrics, of various kinds,
70 ps. Apron Checks and colored Cambrics,
500 doz. Taylor's, Clark's, and other Spool Cotton,
150 lbs. Patent Thread, 40 lbs. do. Cotton Balls,
82 ps. Silk Handkerchiefs, some very good,
300 do. Cotton ditto,
900 gross Lasting, Metal, and other Buttons,
500 dozen Tuck, Side & Pocket Combs, assorted,
70 dozen Cotton Hose, assorted,
60 cases black and white Fur Hats,
10 dozen fine Fur Caps, Cloth and Seal ditto,
75 dozen Florence, Straw, Shell and Cyprus Bonnets,
520 Blankets, assorted,
42 ps. Kerseys,
2500 pairs Shoes, assorted.

—ALSO—

Bombazines; Muslin-de-Laines; Pilot and Beaver Cloths; Merino Cassimeres; black Silk and Alpaca Cravats; Ginghams; Irish Linens and Lawns; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Linen Cambric, black, blue-black, and fig'd Silks; Challys; Sewing Silk and Twist; Silk and Cotton Velvets; Serges; Coat Cords and Bindings; Cap, Bonnet, and Neck Ribbons; Kid and Silk Gloves; Hoskin and Woollen ditto; Wrought Collars; fine Cardinals; Thread and Cotton Laces and Edgings; Muslin Trimmings; Cruels; Fancy Soaps; Cologne and Lavender; Worsted and Silk Shawls in great variety; Umbrellas and Parasols; fine and common Brown Shirtings; black Satin Vestings; fine and common Worsted ditto; Pocket Knives; Knives and Forks; Cut Tacks; Collins' and King's Axes; Cotton Cards; Stocks, Collars and Bosoms; Hair Brushes; fancy Work Bags; mixed Pins; Silver Thimbles; Pongees; Dimitys; white and col'd Satins; Bishop Lawns; Silk Fringes; Elastic Braces; Tarlton Muslin; Black Crapes; Fillet Veils; Merino Shirts and Drawers; Table Diapers; Bird-eye and Russia ditto; Dimity Collars; Turkey Yarn; Foolscap and Letter Paper; Musquito Netting, &c. &c.

As the above Goods were selected with much care, and bought mostly for Cash, they will be sold at the lowest market prices for Cash or undoubted Notes.

Fayetteville, August 5, 1843. 70-8w

NEW GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, BY

WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH:

150 BAGS COFFEE,
10,000 lbs. Brown and Loaf SUGARS,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
25 boxes Teas, some very fine,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
75 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 bags Shot,
200 lbs. Indigo,
75 boxes Window Glass,
3000 lbs. Copperas,
300 lbs. Dutch Madder,
1500 lbs. Spanish Brown,
600 lbs. Epsom Salts,
75 kegs Nails,
10 tons Iron,
1000 lbs. Steel,
8 boxes Collins' Axes,
50 pieces 44 and 45 inch Bagging,
50 coils Rope,
300 lbs. Baling Twine,
Blacksmiths' Tools, in full sets,
25 cases Shoes and Brogans,
6 dozen Ladies' Buskins & Slippers,
15 cases Fur Hats,
15 dozen Boys' fine & common Caps,
25 doz. Ladies' fine & common Hats,

Together with a General Assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

Also, a variety of

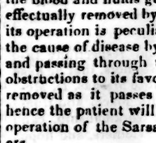
China, Queen's Ware, Common Crockery, and Glass Ware,

Consisting of Dinner Sets; Tea Sets; Coffee Sets; Glass and Granite Jugs of every variety; Cut Glass Wines; Cut and Moulded Tumblers and Decanters; Common Crockery, put up in packages to suit the Country Merchants' Trade;—all of which will be sold on accommodating terms.

September 2, 1843. 70tf

WATCHES,

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.



The largest and most splendid assortment of WATCHES in the City, is to be found at the Subscribers, as he is constantly receiving all descriptions of

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES,

Of the newest styles, from the manufacturers in England, France, and Switzerland, he is enabled to offer a larger assortment and at much less prices, at Retail, than any other house in America. Gold Watches as low as $20 to $25 each. Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought. All Watches warranted to keep good time or the money returned.—Watches and Jewelry repaired in the best manner, and warranted, by the best workmen, and much lower than at any other place.

Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Chains, Keys, and sterling Silver Spoons, for sale very low.

G. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
Wholesale and Retail,
30 Wall street, New York, (up stairs.)
July 29, 1843. 66-1mi

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA. This unrivalled preparation has performed some of the most astonishing cures of diseases that are recorded in the annals of history, thus proving conclusively it is capable of fulfilling the high aim and purposes for which it is designed. Patients suffering for years from various chronic constitutional disorders, after trying different remedies, spending thousands of dollars in travelling and doctoring, and suffering all that human nature is capable of enduring, have, by the use of a few bottles, entirely recovered their health.—Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula or King's Evil, Salt Rheum and Ringworm, Ulcers and painful affections of the bones, ulcerated Throat and Nostrils, Scurvy, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Blotches and various cutaneous eruptions, are effectually cured by its use. Diseases having their origin in an impure state of the blood and fluids generally will be speedily and effectually removed by this invaluable medicine, as its operation is peculiar and consists in removing the cause of disease by entering into the circulation and passing through the general system. Where obstructions to its favorable operation exist, they are removed as it passes along the alimentary canal; hence the patient will feel and know the sensible operation of the Sarsaparilla from its curative powers.

For farther evidence of its value, see certificates of cures in different papers.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. SANDS & Co., No. 273 Broadway, (Granite Buildings,) corner of Chamber street, New York.

FOR SALE,

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil,
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed,
And a General Assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
October 21, 1841. 72tf

A few bushels Red Clover Seed, for sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.
March 28, 1843. 47-tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

Look at This!

MY HOUSE has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.
Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

☞ My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank.

FOR SALE,

20 CASES (2 dozen) fine Old Madeira WINE, Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles.)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
5 casks Ground ditto,
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
December 27, 1842. 34tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by
MICHAEL McGARY.
July 11, 1842. 10tf

COTTON YARNS.

THE Subscriber, Agent of the Little River Company, would respectfully inform the Merchants and traders in Town, and the public generally, that he has and will continue to keep on hand a full assortment of YARNS, manufactured by the above Company; for sale either at wholesale or retail, at prices to correspond with the low rates of Cotton, and general pressure of the times.

J. D. WILLIAMS.
November 14, 1842. 28-tf

NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets, Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine, CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.
October 25, 1842. 25-tf

THE MERCHANTS'
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF BALTIMORE,

Incorporated 1836, with a Capital of $300,000,

MAKES INSURANCE on Mills, Manufactories, Houses, Stores and Goods contained therein, and all Property subject to loss or damage by fire, whether situated in town or country.

ISAAC TYSON, *President.*

Wm. E. Mayhew,	Charles R. Pearce,
William H. Beatty,	Tho. R. Matthews,
William C. Shaw,	G. W. Richardson,
James I. Corner,	Johns Hopkins,
John Dushane,	*Directors.*

GEORGE B. COALE, *Secretary.*

☞ J. W. Wright is the Agent of the Company to receive applications for Insurance in Fayetteville and its vicinity.
September 26, 1842. 21tf

McCALLUM & CLARK,

TAILORS.

(Successors of H. Erambert.)

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Henry Erambert, and intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches, at their new Stand, on Hay Street, a few doors West of the Market, where they will thankfully receive all orders in their line, and warrant all work to be as well done as at any other Establishment in town. They solicit the patronage of the old customers of Mr. H. Erambert, and the public generally, and assure those that think proper to employ them, that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction. All work that don't suit will not be allowed to be taken from their shop. Prices will range as follows:—

For making corded or bound Coat,	$10 00
plain ditto,	8 00
Pantaloons, plain,	1 50
Vest, plain,	1 50

JAS. D. McCALLUM.
DANIEL CLARK.
Fayetteville, Dec. 31, 1842. 39-tf

A CARD.

HENRY ERAMBERT would respectfully inform the public and his customers, that he has sold out his entire Establishment to Mr. Jas. D. McCallum and Daniel Clark, of this place, and from his knowledge of their superior workmanship, can recommend them to all his old customers, and hope they will patronize them; and all favors bestowed on them will be thankfully acknowledged by him.

☞ N. B. All persons indebted to H. Erambert will please call and settle the same.
December 31 1842. 39-tf

Received per Cotton Plant,

60 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
20 do do Laguira ditto.
For sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST.
June 5, 1843. 57tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscriber having taken into copartnership his brother John H. Martine, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of JOHN H. & J. MARTINE, at the Old Stand, Hay Street, above the Post Office.

JAMES MARTINE.
June 21, 1843. 64tf

French Burr Mill Stones for Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to us at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine; if it is not we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13-tf

WANTED.—3 to 5,000 pounds WOOL.

J. D. WILLIAMS.
May 16, 1843. 54-tf

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received from New York, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CROCKERY,

Which will be sold at the lowest market price.

PETER P. JOHNSON & CO.
April 14, 1843. 50-tf

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE
HAS just received from New York, a large and desirable lot of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes and Boots, Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Paints, &c.

For items and particulars, please call soon and see.
Fayetteville, May 10, 1843. 53-6m

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

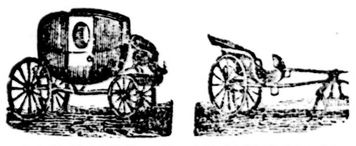
THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*
February 10, 1842. 44-tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



GARDNER & McKETHAN,
CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.
May 16, 1843. 51tf

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS

MAY be termed a *universal medicine*, for there is scarcely any derangement or obstruction of the organs and functions of the human machine which they will not alleviate or remove. When administered in the early stages of congestion of the stomach or bowels, they speedily relax those organs, reduce the attendant fever, and restore the sufferer to health. Containing no irritating or drastic substances, their exhibition is never followed by that prostration of the bodily powers which characterises the operation of most other cathartics, and they may be administered without the slightest fear of producing the local inflammation so frequently caused by the pungent compositions vended by the quacks and charlatans of the day.

In almost all stages of disease, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found of beneficial effect, but they should always be resorted to, when the first symptom makes its appearance. The conquest of the complaint will then be easy, and immediate. In bilious disorders, remittent or intermittent fever, dyspepsia, dysentery, cholera, cholic, diarrhœa, dropsy, sour or fetid eructations, enlargement of the spleen, sick head ache, complaints growing out of imperfect or too rapid digestion, torpor of the bowels, female obstructions, habitual costiveness, and all other diseases in which a purgative medicine is proper, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found unrivalled in the speed, certainty, and gentleness of their operation.

Peters' Worm Lozenges.

Peters' Worm Lozenges, although exceedingly pleasant to the taste, and perfectly mild, safe and painless in their operation, are the most powerful and destructive vermifuge that has yet been discovered. The speed and certainty with which they eradicate worms in all the stages of the disorder, both in children and adults, is almost incredible.

Peters' Cough Lozenges

For all diseases of the organs of respiration, there is no medicine that can compete with Peters' Cough Lozenges. They *stand alone* as the only sure remedy for cough, catarrh, asthma, influenza, incipient consumption, bronchitis, spitting of blood, and all pulmonary complaints.

Peters' Cordial Lozenges

Are a specific for the relief of nervous headache, lowness of spirits or melancholy, and debility, either from previous disease or living, tremors, spasm of the stomach, irritation of the nerves, hysterical affections, drowsiness, dyspepsia, morbus, sense of fatigue, and palpitation of the heart. From their efficacy in the relief of indigestion, headache, they are called by many the Headache Lozenge.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.
May 1, 1843. 52tf

SELLING OUT AT COST.

THE Subscriber, as Surviving Partner of J. C. & G. B. Atkins, respectfully invites the attention of their town and country customers, and all who buy Goods in Fayetteville, to their extensive, well assorted, and FRESH STOCK OF GOODS.

As usual, we have on hand a well selected supply of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery,
Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Drugs and Medicines, Stationary, Crockery, Glass Ware, &c. &c.

Our country customers will continue their transactions as heretofore, and will be furnished at prices decidedly lower than ever.

Cash purchasers will find our Goods very low, as we are determined to *Sell Out at Cost!*

J. C. ATKINS, Surviving Partner.
Fayetteville, April 22, 1843. 51tf

POWER LOOMS.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, Ten Matteawan LOOMS, calculated for heavy 4-4 goods, and may be run either plain or twilled, at $50.

C. B. MALLETT.
March 21, 1843. 46tf

Received per Fayetteville,

60 BAGS Prime Rio COFFEE.
On the River,
10 hhds. N. O. SUGAR.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
March 3, 1843. 45tf

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received a large and general assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Printed Lawns,
French, English and Domestic Prints,
Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Black and blue black Silks,
Colored, Plain and Figured ditto,
Linen Pantaloon Stuffs,
Cotton ditto ditto,
Hamilton Jeans,
Kentucky ditto,
Jaconet and Cambric Muslins,

With many other Goods; all of which being purchased before the late rise in Goods, at the late Package Sales, for Cash, will be offered at very reduced prices for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.
June 27, 1843. 60-tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

FOR the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system, namely: Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, enlargement and pain of the Bones and Joints, stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites, or Dropsy, exposure or imprudence in life. Also, chronic constitutional Disorders will be removed by this Preparation.

Wonderful Effects of Sands' Sarsaparilla in Norwich, Conn.

Read the following from Mrs. Wm. Phillips, who has long resided at the Falls. The facts are well known to all the old residents in that part of the city:

Messrs. A. B. Sands & Co.—Sirs: Most gratefully do I embrace this opportunity for stating to you the great relief I obtained from the use of your Sarsaparilla. I shall also be happy, through you, to publish to all who are afflicted, as I lately was, the account of my unexpected, and even for a long while despaired of cure. Mine is a painful story, and trying and sickening as is the narrative of it, for the sake of many who may be so surely relieved, I will briefly yet accurately state it.

Nineteen years ago last April a fit of sickness left me with an Erysipelas eruption. Dropsical collections immediately took place over the entire surface of my body, causing such an enlargement that it was necessary to add a half yard to the size of my dresses around the waist. Next followed, upon my limbs, ulcers, painful beyond description. For years, both in summer and winter, the only mitigation of my suffering was found in pouring upon those parts cold water. From my limbs the pain extended over my whole body.—There was literally for me no rest, by day or by night. Upon lying down these pains would shoot through my system, and compel me to arise, and, for hours together, walk the house, so that I was almost entirely deprived of sleep. During this time the Erysipelas continued active, and the ulcers enlarged, and so deeply have these eaten, that for two and a half years they have been subject to bleeding. During these almost twenty years I have consulted many physicians. These have called my disease—as it was attended with an obstinate cough and a steady and active pain in my side—a dropsical consumption; and though they have been skilful practitioners, they were only able to afford my case a partial and temporary relief. I had many other difficulties too complicated to describe. I have also used many of the medicines that have been recommended as infallible cures for this disease, yet these all failed, and I was most emphatically growing worse. In this critical condition, given up by friends, and expecting for myself, relief only in death, I was by the timely interposition of a kind Providence, furnished with your, to me, invaluable Sarsaparilla. A single bottle gave me an assurance of health, which for twenty years I had not once felt. Upon taking the second my enlargement diminished, and in *twelve days* from the 8th of October, when I commenced taking your Sarsaparilla, I was able to enjoy sleep and rest, by night, as refreshing as any I ever enjoyed when in perfect health. Besides, I was, in this short time, relieved from all those excruciating and unalleviated pains that had afflicted my days, as well as robbed me of my night's repose. The ulcers upon my limbs are healed, the Erysipelas cured, and my size reduced nearly to my former measure.

Thus much do I feel it a privilege to testify to the efficacy of your health-restoring Sarsaparilla. A thousand thanks, sirs, from one whose comfort and whose hope of future health are due, under God, to your instrumentality. And may the same Providence that directed me to your aid, make you the happy and honored instruments of blessing others, as diseased and despairing as your much relieved and very grateful friend,

ASENATH M. PHILLIPS.
NORWICH, Nov. 4, 1842.

New London Co.—ss.

Personally appeared, the above-named Asenath M. Phillips, and made oath of the facts contained in the foregoing statement before me.

RUFUS W. MATHEWSON,
Justice of the Peace.

Being personally acquainted with Mrs. Phillips, I certify that the above asserted facts are substantially true.

WILLIAM H. RICHARDS,
Minister of the Gospel at Norwich, Conn.

Prepared and sold by A. B. SANDS & CO., Druggists and Chemists, Granite Buildings, 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers st., New York. And for sale by Druggists throughout the United States. Price $1 a bottle, six bottles for $5.

The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject, and ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.
August 15, 1843. 67-tf

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE and Speeches of Henry Clay, 2 vols., upwards of 1100 pages, with a handsome portrait, price $1.
No. 10 Alison's Europe, 25 cents.
Nos. 5 and 6 Brande's Encyclopedia, 25 cents.
The False Heir, by James, 12½ cents.
The Lost Ship, a Tale founded on the loss of the Steamer President, 25 cents.
The Neighbors, by Frederika Bremer, 12½ cents.
A Voice from the Vintage, a Temperance Tale, by Mrs. Ellis.
Family Secrets, another Temperance Tale, by Mrs. Ellis, 40 cents.
Hector O'Halloran and his man Mark Anthony O'Toole, 50 cents.
The Days of Queen Mary, 25 cents.
The New Purchase, or 7½ years in the Far West, $1 50.
Stephens's Yucatan, $5 00.
Received by

E. J. HALE.

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, August 15, 1843. 40-tf

SARSAPARILLA.

EXTRACT and Syrup SARSAPARILLA, warranted equal to "Sands'," or any other kind ever manufactured, and for sale at one-half the price by

S. J. HINSDALE.

☞ Tooth Brushes, Cologne Water, Seidlitz Powders, and a choice assortment of Family Medicines, always on hand.
August 2, 1843. 65tf

Cotton YARNS—price reduced.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 13½ cents, cash.
February 18, 1843. 42tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach and Lace Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.
Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47-tf

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1843.

Edward Long *vs.* John McAlpin.

Original Attachment, levied on all the interest of the Defendant, John McAlpin, in a certain Tract of Land, containing three hundred acres more or less, lying in the County and State aforesaid, adjoining the lands of John McAlister, Sen., Alamander Hunt, James P. Jackson, and William Hadley, near the Wolf Pit.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John McAlpin, the Defendant in this suit, resides beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying the said McAlpin to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at a Court to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the 3d Monday in October next, then and there to replevy the land levied upon, demur, or plead to issue, or final judgment will be entered up against him and the land levied on condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of July, and in the 68th year of American Independence, A. D. 1843.

G. A. NICHOLSON, *C. C. C.*
[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 67-6w

COMSTOCK'S MEDICINES.

COMSTOCK & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, No. 21, Cortlandt Street, near Broadway, New York, keep constantly on hand a large and general assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Glass-Ware, Sweet Oil, &c.,

At the lowest prices for cash or approved paper. Country merchants are requested to call on them.

They have placed a few articles on sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, viz:—

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA,—A Strengthener, Preserver and Restorer of the Hair, a cleanser of the head from dandruff and scurf, producing a beautiful gloss and curl, and preventing premature grayness.

DR. LIN'S BALM OF CHINA,—For the cure of all diseases that require external application. Price $1.

DALLY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR,—A Salve for the cure of Burns, Inflammations, Bruises, Sores, Mortifications, Chilblains, Tetter, Piles, &c. &c. Price 50 cents.

INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR,—A sure and safe remedy for Rheumatism, acute and chronic, Gout, and all the chronic pains of bones, joints and muscles, arising from a too free use of Mercury or other causes. Price $1.

HEWES' LINIMENT,—A certain cure for the Inflammatory, Sciatic and Chronic Rheumatism. Price 50 cents.

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY,—For Sick Headache, and Disordered Stomach. Price 50 cents.

Pamphlets containing Certificates of effects of the above Medicines, may be had at the Book Store.
January 18, 1843. 38-tf

Blanks for sale at this Office.

FOR SALE.

50 KEGS *Pure* WHITE LEAD, and 1 chest fine Hyson TEA. Just received by

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
January 11, 1843. 36tf

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, &c.

THE Subscriber, by the recent arrivals, has received a large and general assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c., among which are the following:

Oxalic Acid; Muriatic, Nitric and Acetic Acids; Alcohol; Aloes; Sal. Ammoniæ; Flor. Benzoni; Blue Mass; Cubebs, pul.; Lapis Calaminaris; Digitatis; Elecampane; Ergot; Gum Kino; Gum Assafœtida; Tragacanth; Iodine; Jalap; James' Powders; Manna; Sweet Oil; Castor Oil.

Also, a large lot of PATENT MEDICINES, all of which he will sell at his usual low prices.

JAMES A. McRAE.
March 18, 1843. 47-tf

PRINT WAREHOUSE.

IN NEW YORK.

B. F. LEE, (formerly of the firm of Lord & Lees) and U. B. BREWSTER, under the firm of LEE & BREWSTER, have established, at 113 Pearl street, New York, a WAREHOUSE on an extensive scale, exclusively for

PRINTED CALICOES,

To supply the city and interior trade by the piece or package.

By confining their attention entirely and exclusively to this one article, L. & B. will be enabled not only to exhibit a more extensive and beautiful assortment than is to be found elsewhere, (there being no similar establishment for prints in the United States) but to sell always at prices as low, and generally lower, than those of houses whose attention and means are divided among a large variety of articles.

The entire stock, embracing about three thousand different patterns and colorings, has just been received; is perfectly fresh, and comprises all the latest and choicest styles, to which will be constantly added all the desirable new styles which appear, many of which cannot be had elsewhere.

Catalogues of prices, corrected with every variation of the market, will be put into the hands of buyers.

All orders will receive our best attention.
New York, July 1, 1843. 62tf

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*
July 24, 1841. 60-tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

AT AUGUSTA.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned, as Agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58-tf

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina. (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. HALE.

State of North Carolina,

Bertie Superior Court—Spring Term, 1843.

Mary Russell *vs.* James V. Russell.

Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James V. Russell, the Defendant in this suit, is not a resident of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh Star and Fayetteville Observer, for him to appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be entered up in favor of the Petitioner. In witness of which, I have hereunto set my hand and seal

SOL. CHERRY, *Clk.*
[Pr. adv. and papers, $5 00.] 62-3m

AN experience of about fifteen years has proved, *beyond a doubt*, that this Vermifuge is a *certain* and *never failing* cure for worms.

Since it was first put before the public, many worthless preparations have been forced into sale, which have had their day, and are now counted as so much trash, ☞ *whereas B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge is daily increasing in popularity, owing to its intrinsic worth.* It has only to be used according to the directions, and if worms exist, they will certainly be expelled from the system. The price is only 25 cents per bottle, which brings it within the means of all. Be sure to get *B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge*, and avoid all other articles which are said to be as good, as none of them have the virtues of the *genuine article.*

Whitely, Green Co., Pa., May 1, 1843.

Mr. B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co.—Dear Sir: I have been using your Vermifuge in my practice for a number of years, and find it the most sure and safe *Worm Destroyer* that I ever had.

I was called to a child six or seven years old, in May, 1842, which was then in spasms with the worms. I gave it one vial of your Vermifuge, agreeably to directions, and the child passed 440 worms. In a few weeks, I gave it another vial, and it passed 200 more, making in all 640 worms. The child recovered immediately, and has enjoyed good health ever since.

I have prescribed it in many other cases, in which it has brought away 200 and 300 worms.

JONATHAN MORRIS.
July 1, 1843. 62-tf

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

For sale by the Subscribers,

Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Cable Wick, Boat, Seine, Wrapping and Carpet Twine, Cotton Yarn No. 4 to 15, heavy 4-4 and 30 inch Shirting and Sheeting, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills.

We also offer 25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses, 12 tons Sweed, English, and American Iron, &c.

We invite purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.
January 31, 1843. 39-tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

C. T. HAIGH has taken into copartnership his son JOHN C. HAIGH, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the Firm of CHARLES T. HAIGH & SON.
June 7, 1843. 57tf

☞ Opedeldoc, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, British Oil, Ess. Peppermint, Ess. Cinnamon, Laudanum, Paregoric, &c. &c., for sale by the gross or dozen, at as low prices as it can be obtained from New York, by

S. J. HINSDALE.
August 9, 1843. 66tf

SEIDLITZ POWDERS.

Warranted equal to the best imported.

FOR sale at 35 cents *per box*, and in proportion by the gross or dozen, by

SAM'L J. HINSDALE,
Chemist and Apothecary.
July 25, 1843. 64tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING this day associated himself with Charles Lutterloh, Jr., for the transacting of a general MERCANTILE BUSINESS, the name of the firm as below will be used in all cases in liquidation.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS.
Fayetteville, July 21, 1843.

THE business from this date will be conducted by Jno. D. Williams and Charles Lutterloh, under the firm of WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS.
C. LUTTERLOH, Jr.
July 21, 1843. 64tf

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

THE Sessions of this Institution annually commence on the 1st of October, and terminate the 4th of July following. The Schools of the University, with their respective Professors, are—

1. Ancient Languages—Dr. Gessner Harrison.
2. Modern Languages—Dr. Charles Kraitsir.
3. Mathematics—Mr. Edward H. Courtenay.
4. Natural Philosophy—Mr. Wm. B. Rogers.
5. Civil Engineering—the subjects of which are divided between the Professors of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
6. Chemistry and Materia Medica—Dr. Robert Rogers.
7. Medicine—Dr. Henry Howard.
8. Anatomy and Surgery—Dr. James L. Cabell.
9. Moral Philosophy—Mr. George Tucker.
10. Law—Judge Henry St. G. Tucker.

Judge Tucker is Chairman of the Faculty.

The regular stated charges for the session are $95

For all other necessary expenses this sum is sufficient, 15

$110

The sum of $350 has been found, for several years past, to be the total average amount of the expenses of resident Students, from the Books of the Patron, with whom they are required to deposit their funds.

For further particulars, see one of the printed catalogues, or the Washington Globe and Charleston Mercury, in both of which papers a standing advertisement will be found.

WILLIS H. WOODLEY,
Proctor and Patron Pro Tem.
July 14, 1843. 63-10

MARBLE FACTORY.

BY JAMES FOSTER.
Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59tf

F. T. WARD.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by L. & L. on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of a entirely new pattern.
January 28, 1843. 39-tf

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Fever and Ague Patients!

BEWARE OF DECEPTION!

THAT old favorite and sterling Remedy, the truly true, original, and genuine

ROWAND'S (IMPROVED)

TONIC MIXTURE!

So universally and so favorably known for many years past as the great and only permanent cure for that wretched complaint, is imitated by Impostors on all sides, and in every way possible that can save them from being amenable to the law. The name "Tonic Mixture," the appearance and quantity of the liquid, the dose, the directions for use, accompanying remarks, &c. &c. being so near to the Genuine Mixture that it behooves every one to be very careful what they purchase, to avoid deception.
June 24, 1843. 62-tf10

☞ A Fresh Supply for sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

SWAIM'S JUSTICE,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.